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REPORTS OF BATTLES.

*Miss Devereux.*

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RICHMOND :  
R. M. SMITH, PUBLIC PRINTER.  
1864.

Miss Green.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 7, 1864.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives :*

I herewith transmit for your information a communication from the Secretary of War, covering copies of several additional reports of military operations.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

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COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, }  
War Department, }  
Richmond, Va., Dec. 30th, 1863. }

To His Excellency, THE PRESIDENT :

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for the information of Congress, copies of the—

Report of Col. W. B. Tabb, of skirmish at Olive Branch Church.

Report of Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, (in two sections,) of operations in Northwestern Virginia, and against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with sub reports.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. D. Imboden, of operations in Northwestern Virginia.

Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and his subordinates, of battle of Fleetwood, with map, etc.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obd't serv't,

JAMES A. SEDDON,  
*Secretary of War.*



# SKIRMISH

AT

## OLIVE BRANCH CHURCH

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### REPORT OF COLONEL TABB.

HEADQUARTERS, DIASCUND BRIDGE, }  
February 7th, 1863. }

Brigadier General HENRY A. WISE, *Commanding, etc.* :

GENERAL: I left my encampment here at ten o'clock, A. M., to-day, and, with a detachment of six companies of cavalry and four of infantry, an aggregate force of two hundred and thirty-five moved down the telegraph road in the direction of Williamsburg. At Olive Branch Church, one mile below the Burnt Ordinary, my advance guard came upon a detachment of the enemy's cavalry. The position being favorable, I immediately disposed my force in ambush and awaited their approach. When they had come within close range I ordered a volley of musketry, and taking advantage of their confusion, charged them with my cavalry. They were easily routed. The pursuit was continued as far as the Six-mile Ordinary. The enemy lost seven killed, two wounded, and thirty-six captured with their horses, arms and equipments. In my command there are no losses or casualties to report. My original object was to penetrate the enemy's lines and gain the rear of the guard force in Williamsburg. My intention having been discovered, I decided to abandon it for the present, and returned to my entrenchments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. TABB,  
*Colonel Commanding.*



# OPERATIONS

IN

## NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

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REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL W. E. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA, }  
Weston, Va., May 4, 1863. }

General R. E. LEE,

*Commanding Army Northern Virginia :*

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from your headquarters, on the 21st instant, I left camp at Lacey's Springs, Rockingham county, with all my available strength in cavalry, infantry and artillery, for the purpose of co-operating with General Imboden in Northwestern Virginia.

The men and horses unfit for a hard campaign were left under Lieutenant Colonel Funsten, near Harrisonburg, to repress marauding from towards Winchester, and to afford protection to the people of the Valley. Close communication was formed with Brigadier General Fitz Lee, to secure timely succor in case of need. Unfavorable weather and the condition of the roads made the first day to Moorefield exceedingly arduous. We found the South Branch past fording, and were compelled to make a detour by Petersburg to get over. Here the ford was rough and dangerous from the swiftness of the stream. When but a small portion of the sixth cavalry had passed, one man and horse were drowned and two others narrowly escaped. Citizens of Petersburg, whose names I will ascertain and report to you, came manfully to our assistance, recklessly plunging to the assistance of all in peril, and remaining for hours in the cold water, until all were safe over. It was my intention to have packed, from "The Old Fields," forage for our horses, while engaged in the destruction of the tresselling at Cheat river. The forage could not be had, so on the 25th we were compelled to start with our sacks empty, trusting to fortune.

The pass at Greenland, contrary to information we had received, was found occupied by the enemy. Finding a loss of time must be

incurred by attempting to turn this post, and fearing our plans might, in the meantime, be discovered, I determined to attempt a surprise, and, failing in that, to carry the place by assault. Colonel Dulaney, with the seventh Virginia cavalry, charged the place gallantly, but failed to prevent the garrison from securing buildings which completely defended the pass. Colonel Dulaney had his horse killed, and was himself wounded through the arm. The battalions of White and Brown were dismounted and ordered to assault the place at dusk. They did the work assigned to them in the most handsome manner. Under their protection, Lieutenant Williamson, of the engineers, succeeded in firing the building in which the main body was posted. This soon led to a surrender. We took seventy-five prisoners, four wagons and one ambulance with their teams. Our loss was six killed and about twenty wounded. We experienced an unfortunate detention of four hours here, depriving us of important captures afterwards.

Arriving at the Northwestern Grade, Colonel Harman and Major Brown were sent on Oakland, and a squadron of the eleventh Virginia cavalry, under Captain McDonald, on Altamont. Both succeeded, and, but for the delay at Greenland, would have captured a train of officers belonging to Mulligan's command. With the residue of my cavalry I attacked Rowlesburg. From the feebleness with which my orders were executed here the attack failed. Being late in the day, and my horses having been on a forced march of thirty-six hours without food, it was necessary to go to forage. About dark I moved on to feed and to join Colonel Harman and Captain McDonald, who had moved on Morgantown, by the way of Ringwood.

On the evening of the 27th, having no tidings of General Imboden, I left Evansville in search of Harman, destroying a two span bridge on the railroad at Independence. I met Colonel Harman about twelve miles south of Morgantown, turned him back, and, with my whole command crossed the Monongahela on the bridge at that town. Resting until dark to prevent knowledge of our route reaching the enemy, we marched on Fairmount, where we arrived early next day. Here we found about four hundred infantry, which we attacked vigorously, and soon succeeded in capturing two hundred and sixty, and in securing the railroad bridge across the river there. This we destroyed completely, throwing the whole magnificent structure into the water. Two years were spent in its construction, and six months were required to build the centre on which to erect the superstructure. At dark we again marched for Clarksburg, resting a part of the night.

On the 30th, we moved on towards Clarksburg, but finding the place occupied by Brigadier General B. S. Roberts, we turned on Bridgeport, where Major Brown captured forty-six prisoners. Here we fired a bridge and tresseling, and captured a train which we destroyed. In passing Phillippi, my led horses and cattle were sent on to Beverly, while the remainder of my force joined General Imboden at Buckhannon. We have destroyed nine railroad bridges, captured two trains, one piece of artillery, over five hundred prisoners, and secured for Government, from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred horses and



nearly one thousand cattle. Our losses in men and horses will be small.

When time and circumstances will admit, a more detailed report will be made.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,

*Brigadier General commanding.*

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On the above report was the following endorsement :

HEADQUARTERS, May 12, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department. General Jones and his command deserves much credit for what they have accomplished.

R. E. LEE,  
*General.*

## REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL W. E. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, }  
Near Harrisonburg, Va., May 26, 1863. }

General R. E. LEE,

*Commanding Army Northern Virginia :*

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to transmit the reports of the commanders of the different regiments and battalions that accompanied my late expeditions into Western Virginia.

Having already rendered a brief report of operations up to my arrival at Weston, Lewis county, I beg leave now to enter more into detail, and to include all worthy of your notice, until my command reached this point. My authority to undertake an expedition into Western Virginia is in your letter of the 7th of April, replying to mine of March 31st. In compliance with this authority and arrangements made with General J. D. Imboden for a concert of action on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, I left my command at Lacey's Spring, Rockingham county, Virginia, with all my available strength in cavalry, infantry and artillery. The infantry and artillery were taken with the hope of an encounter with the enemy on the South Branch of the Potomac. In this we were disappointed. The men and horses unfit for a hard campaign were left, under Lieutenant Colonel O. R. Funsten, of the eleventh Virginia cavalry, near Harrisonburg, to repress marauding from towards Winchester and to afford protection to the people of the Valley. Major S. B. Myers, of the seventh Virginia cavalry, an experienced and efficient outpost commander, was posted on picket duty near Strasburg, with three companies well acquainted with the country, from the seventh, eleventh and twelfth Virginia cavalry. With these and dismounted cavalry as sharpshooters he rendered good service, inflicting, by a skillful ambush, heavy loss on a force of the enemy much his superior in numbers. He was directed to form close communication with Brigadier General Fitz Lee at Sperryville for information and succor in case of need. In this position Major Myers fully sustained his reputation, and has proven himself a good officer and faithful public servant. His report, and that of Colonel Funsten, will give the details of their operations. Unfavorable weather and the condition of the roads made the first three days to Moorefield exceedingly arduous. A failure on the part of my brigade quartermaster to have supplies at Cootz's store, as directed, entailed delay highly detrimental. It prevented our reaching the South Branch until a rise in the waters made a detour of twenty-five miles by Petersburg necessary, and this delay deprived us of the power of preventing the junction of General Mulligan with the other forces of the enemy. The ford at Petersburg was wide, deep, rough, and, from the strength of the current, exceedingly dangerous. When but a part of the sixth Virginia cavalry, the leading regiment, had crossed, one man and horse were drowned, and two others nar-

rowly escaped. But for the timely assistance of Messrs. Hutton, Cunningham, and others, citizens of Petersburg, and private Aaron Wetton, company F, seventh Virginia cavalry, our loss must have been serious. The bravery and hardihood evinced by them on this occasion is worthy of the highest praise. The conduct of the Rev. Mr. Davis, chaplain of the sixth Virginia cavalry, was here conspicuously good. His example in courage and his abiding faith in Providence won the admiration of all.

The enemy having failed to make his appearance in the vicinity of Moorefield, and our subsequent movements, to be successful, requiring a celerity not attainable by infantry and artillery, it was deemed best to send these, under Lieutenant Colonel Herbert, as convoy to the wagon train on its way back to the Valley. He marched from Moorefield by way of Franklin, gathering up all the surplus bacon in his route. For particulars you are referred to his report. It was my intention to have packed, from the Old Fields on the South Branch, forage for the horses while we were engaged in the destruction of the bridge and trestlework near Rowlesburg, but the great scarcity of corn made it necessary to start with our sacks empty and trust to chance.

The pass at Greenland, contrary to information received, was occupied by the enemy. The loss of time in throwing this post might have endangered the success of the general plan. So I deemed it proper to attempt carrying the place by assault. The cavalry charge, under Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, seventh Virginia cavalry, failed to so completely surprise the enemy as to secure the log church and other buildings, into which a retreat was made. Colonel Dulaney, in supporting this charge, had his horse killed, and was himself so severely wounded through the arm as to have to remain on the ground. This regiment had three men killed and ten wounded, and suffered severely in horses. Enough passed to secure the rear of the position. The sharpshooters of this regiment secured the woods and hill side on the left. The mounted rifles of Withers' battalion, under Captain Chapman, were dismounted and thrown to the right. They penetrated close to the buildings and secured the stone works erected by the enemy. A flag was now sent demanding a surrender, which was refused. Being near dark, Brown's and White's battalions were dismounted and formed the storming party. The pioneers, under Lieutenant Wm. G. Williamson, (engineer,) had torches and powder ready for firing and blowing up the buildings. The attack under Brown and White was made gallantly, and soon Lieutenant Williamson had the buildings in flames, which quickly caused a surrender. Our loss in this attack, owing to the uncertainty of aim in the dark, was but four killed and eight or ten wounded. Among the latter, Major Brown in the leg slightly; Captain Smith, of Brown's battalion, in the arm severely; also Lieutenants Brothe, Pugh and Beatie, of Brown's battalion. Our entire loss during the fight was seven killed and twenty-two wounded. The enemy lost two killed and six or eight wounded, eighty prisoners, four wagons and teams, and one ambulance and team. Owing to a lack of transportation, the arms (ninety Enfield rifles)

were destroyed. The detention here prevented the capture of a train in which were most of the officers of Mulligan's command.

Arriving at the Northwestern Grade, Colonel Harman was sent, with the twelfth Virginia cavalry, Brown's Maryland battalion of cavalry, and McNeil's company of partizan rangers, to burn the bridge at Oakland and to march thence, by way of Ringwood, on Morgantown. A squadron of the eleventh Virginia cavalry, under Captain McDonald, was sent from the same point to Altamont, twelve miles east of Oakland, to burn some small bridges, and then to follow and join Colonel Harman.

The remainder of my force moved on Rowlesburg by the Northwestern Grade, arriving at Cheat river about two o'clock, P. M., Sunday, the 26th of April. Having captured the pickets of the enemy, and learning there was a garrison of only three hundred men at Rowlesburg, Colonel Green, of the sixth Virginia cavalry, was ordered to charge the place, and Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, with the seventh Virginia cavalry, and Colonel Lomax, with the eleventh Virginia cavalry, were ordered to follow in his support. Captain Weems, of the eleventh Virginia cavalry, with eighty sharpshooters of his regiment, and a part of Witcher's battalion, was sent across the hills from the bridge of the Northwestern Grade to attack the east end of the railroad bridge at Rowlesburg, and to fire it at all hazards. Colonel Green was ordered not to be stopped by a mere interior infantry picket, which was posted about a mile above the town, but to charge by and leave these men to the care of the regiments in his rear. If a heavy force awaited him in the bluff above the wood along the river, then to dislodge them with sharpshooters and proceed. I remained at the bridge of the Northwestern Grade to burn it if necessary, to guard the rear if attacked, and to sustain either party, in case of need, with the stragglers coming up. Colonel Green allowed himself to be stopped by less than twenty men, and Captain Weems attacked feebly, with only twenty-eight men, leaving the remainder of his command to guard his rear against an imaginary foe. Both attacks failed, and near sundown I found my command without forage, after thirty-six hours of forced marching. One part of my command was penetrating the enemy's country, already beyond recall. General Imboden had not been heard of and could not be abandoned. To renew the attack without the hope of surprise was out of the question, with the difficulties of the ground against us. It was deemed best to pass on, leaving the railroad bridge and trestle work unharmed, and the garrison at Rowlesburg in our rear. After a few hours of night marching we found a scanty supply of forage, and went into camp. Next morning, moving on Evansville, corn was secured for the horses and meat rations for the men. Couriers were sent to General Imboden, and scouts in all directions for information. Country rumor put strong forces on all the roads, and the truth was nowhere to be had. Late in the evening a courier brought the information that Lieutenant Vandever and party (eight men) had captured Independence and a home guard of twenty men, where, in the morning, the most reliable information of the country had already two regiments. Soon Lieu-

tenant Sharp returned with the telegraphic operator and instruments from Newburg, and all the other scouts returned without information. Fearing news would travel rapidly along the railroad, a force was thrown at once into Independence, and the two span bridge near that place was effectually destroyed. My whole command crossed the railroad about dark, going north to form a junction with Colonel Harman. About midnight, finding forage, and having heard of Harman, we went into camp. At daylight Harman joined us, bringing the first tidings of his and McDonald's success at Oakland and Altamont. The whole command was marched on Morgantown that day, the 28th, arriving about twelve, M., and crossed the suspension bridge to the west side of the Monongahela river. Here we fed our horses and rested until dark, when the line of march was taken for Fairmont. At nine o'clock the command went into camp, and resumed the march at ten o'clock, A. M. Learning the bridge over Buffalo creek had been injured and was guarded, a detour by Barracksville became necessary. This brought us into town by the road from the west. Finding the hills commanding this road occupied by the enemy, the command turned to the right through the woods and fields, flanking their position, and entered the town at a charge, pell mell with the fugitives. Soon Colonel Harman, with the advance, secured and repaired the suspension bridge over the river, and crossed his regiment with a portion of White's battalion. A part of the hostile forces in Fairmont retreated up the east bank of the river, the remainder going up the west bank, both joining the forces stationed at the bridge for its protection. As soon as the position of the enemy could be ascertained, simultaneous attacks were made on both sides of the river.

After moderate resistance a white flag was shown, and two hundred and sixty prisoners surrendered. Their arms were scarcely stacked before a train with artillery and infantry arrived from Grafton. The enemy at once commenced shelling our troops on the west bank of the river, and moved forward the infantry to recover the railroad bridge. These were promptly met by Colonel Harman on his side of the river. Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, with great presence of mind, moved his horses under shelter of a hill, and called on his men to dismount and take up the captured arms. This call was most gallantly answered by the ever ready seventh Virginia cavalry, and the reception of the new comers was soon too warm for a long tarry. Colonel Harman sent me word with slight reinforcements he could capture the whole command, but as the bridge was my main object I preferred to exert my whole energy in its destruction, and to allow the troops who could do me no more harm to escape.

Lieutenant William G. Williamson, engineer, assisted by Captain Henderson, formerly of Ashby's cavalry, in charge of working parties, commenced the task of destruction, and soon after dark had the satisfaction of seeing this magnificent structure tumble into the river. The bridge was of iron, three spans, each three hundred feet. More than two years was required for its construction, and six months for the erection of the centres on which to fix the superstruction of iron. It cost \$486,333. Much time must elapse before this gap can be

closed: The fruits of this day's work (the 29th of April) were four railroad bridges destroyed, one piece of artillery, three hundred small arms, two hundred and sixty prisoners and many fresh horses captured. Our loss three wounded; the enemy's, twelve killed and many wounded.

The skill and daring of Colonel Harman was conspicuous on this occasion. Colonel Green again failed to execute the part assigned him.

Leaving our wounded in the hands of kind friends, at dark we resumed our march in search of General Imboden. Marching a few hours, we camped, resuming the march early next morning. Finding Clarksburg occupied by the enemy, we crossed the Monongahela, went up Simpson's creek and captured the force at Bridgeport, five miles east of Clarksburg. This work was done by the Maryland cavalry, under the gallant Major Brown. Forty-seven prisoners were captured, with their arms and a few horses. A bridge to the left of the town was destroyed, and a captured train ran into the stream. Tall tresseling to the right of the town was burned. Marching till some time after dark, we encamped. Moving on early the next day, gathering horses and cattle, we reached Phillippi about noon. The enemy had damaged the bridge, but Lieutenant Williamson soon had it in condition to pass over the sixth Virginia cavalry, the led horses and the cattle, all of which moved on the road to Beverly. Rid of this encumbrance, the remainder of my force marched on the road to Buckhannon, where I expected to join General Imboden. Being less apprehensive of danger, the march became more moderate.

On May 2d, a few miles from Buckhannon, was received the first certain intelligence of General Imboden, we having met a man of his command on furlough. On my arrival in Buckhannon, I found General Imboden ready to move to Weston. General Roberts had retreated to Clarksburg by this road, the more direct roads having been rendered impassable by winter hauling for the troops of the enemy. The original plan of campaign, as will be seen from my letter to you of the 31st of March, contemplated simultaneous attacks on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Grafton and Oakland by General Imboden and myself. Nothing different was for a moment entertained until after all was in motion, when a letter from General Imboden came stating that I would reach Oakland the day he reached Beverly, so as to cut off reinforcements from the east. It was now too late to rearrange or halt. Knowing the difficulty of moving wagons over mountain roads in early spring, I stipulated with General Imboden no such impediment should clog his movements after leaving Huttonville. I was surprised to find a team of seventy wagons at Buckhannon. Had our original plan been carried out, I feel confident Northwestern Virginia could have been cleared to the Ohio. At this point Colonel Harman was sent to bring up from Beverly the sixth Virginia cavalry, and the stragglers from other regiments, many having accompanied the led horses. My cavalry moved on the direct road to Clarksburg, and then on by-roads, flanking on the right that followed by General Imboden's command. At Weston, we rested two days, during which

time Colonel Harman returned with the reinforcements from Beverly. Feeling confident much danger would attend the attack of Clarksburg, on consultation with General Imboden, it was agreed he should move south, while my cavalry should assail the Northwestern railroad towards Parkersburg. This movement commenced on the 6th of May. Colonel Harman, with the twelfth and eleventh regiments and thirty-fourth (Witcher's) battalion Virginia cavalry, moved on West Union, while, with the remainder of my command, I took the Parkersburg pike to attack the railroad at Cairo. Both were entirely successful. Colonel Harman armed a strong infantry force as skirmishers, while parties were burning the two bridges to the right and left of the town. At Cairo, the guard, being small, surrendered without firing a gun. Three bridges, of probably sixty feet span, and a tunnel cribbed with wood, were burned. I captured twenty men and one lieutenant. Colonel Harman captured ninety-four men. All were paroled and their arms destroyed. This work was done by hard marching, my command having traveled upwards of eighty miles without unsaddling. From here we moved on Oiltown, where we arrived on the 9th of May. The wells are owned mainly by Southern men, now driven from their homes, and their property is appropriated either by the Federal Government or northern men. This oil is used extensively as a lubricator of machinery and for illumination. All the oil, the tanks, barrels, engines for pumping, engine-houses and wagons, in a word, everything used for raising, holding or sending it off, was burned. The smoke was very dense and jet black.

The boats filled with oil in bulk burst with a report almost equaling artillery, and spread the burning fluid over the river. Before night huge columns of ebon smoke marked the meanderings of the stream as far as the eye could reach. By dark the oil from the tanks on Burning Creek had reached the river, and the whole stream became a sheet of fire. A burning river, carrying destruction to our merciless enemy, was a scene of magnificence that might well carry joy to every patriotic heart. Men of experience estimated the oil destroyed at one hundred and fifty thousand barrels. It will be many months before a large supply can be had from this source, as it can only be boated down the Little Kanawha when the waters are high. My orders were in all cases to respect private property, irrespective of the politics and part taken in the war by the owners. Horses and supplies were to be gathered indiscriminately. Two saw mills, private property, were burned by my order. One at Fairmont was engaged on a contract with the Federal Government in making gun-stocks, and had on hand many thousands. The other at Cairo would have been used to repair the damages done the railroad. I am aware my orders were in a few instances disobeyed. The library of Pierpoint was burnt in retaliation for a like act on the part of the ambitious little man. One or two stores were plundered, but, as far as practicable, the goods were restored. From Oiltown we marched by Glenville and Sultonville to Summerville, where the command of General Imboden was again overtaken. Our exhausted condition and exhausted supplies

rendered homeward movements necessary. Our marches henceforward were easy, and little incident of interest occurred.

In thirty days we marched near seven hundred miles, through a rough and sterile country, gathering subsistence for man and horse by the way. At Greenland and Fairmont we encountered the enemy's forces. We killed from twenty-five to thirty of the enemy, wounded probably three times as many, captured near seven hundred prisoners with their small arms, and one piece of artillery, two trains of cars, burned sixteen railroad bridges, and one tunnel, one hundred and fifty thousand barrels of oil, many engines and a large number of boats, tanks and barrels, bringing home with us about one thousand cattle, and probably twelve hundred horses.

Our entire loss was ten killed and forty-two wounded, the missing not exceeding fifteen. Throughout this arduous march the men and officers evinced a cheerful endurance worthy of tried veterans. They have shown a skill in gleaning a precarious subsistence from a country desolated by two years of oppressive tyranny and brutal war, that would have won the admiration of the most approved Cossack. With such troops the country of the enemy can be reached at almost any point.

The attention of the General commanding is respectfully called to the gallant conduct of private George Tippet, of company A, White's battalion, mentioned in the report of his commanding officer, describing the affair at Greenland. At the same place private W. Alexander Buck, company E, seventh Virginia cavalry, a mere youth, charged up to the church, occupied by the enemy, fired all the loads of his pistol through the crevices of a barricaded window, holding his position until his pony was twice shot and bayoneted and killed. He is deemed every way worthy of a commission in our regular army. If any one officer or man deserves especial mention, it is Major Ridgely Brown, of the Maryland cavalry. He was shot in the leg at Greenland, there being two inches between the entrance and exit of the ball, yet he continued on duty, not even examining the wound until he arrived at Buckhannon, (a distance of one hundred and sixty-eight miles,) and then started home on the earnest solicitation of Dr. Johnson.

To my personal staff, Captain W. K. Martin, A. A. G., Lieutenant W. M. Hopkins, A. D. C., and Mr. A. E. Richards, V. A. D. C., my thanks are especially due for their efficient services in the prompt transmission of all orders and general attention to business under most trying circumstances.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,  
*Brigadier General Commanding.*



On the foregoing report was the following endorsement:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }  
 June 15th, 1863. }

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General. The expedition under General Jones appears to have been conducted with commendable skill and vigor, and was productive of beneficial results. The injury inflicted upon the enemy was serious, and he will doubtless be induced to keep troops to guard the railroad who might be otherwise employed against us. General Jones displayed sagacity and boldness in his plans, and was well supported by the courage and fortitude of his officers and men.

R. E. LEE,  
*General.*

## REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL MARSHALL.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH V. C., NEAR JAMES CITY, }  
June 4th, 1863. }

Captain W. K. MARTIN,  
*Assistant Adjutant General :*

CAPTAIN: I herewith submit a report of the part taken by the seventh regiment of Virginia cavalry in the recent scout to North-western Virginia :

We left our camp, near Timberville, on the 21st of April, 1863, with an aggregate, according to company reports, of about five hundred; encamped that night at Brock's Gap; next night I stopped at Matthias', reached Moorefield about three or four o'clock, and remained in its vicinity that night. On the next day moved up the river to the ford near Petersburg, where we found the river very full, current swift and crossing rough and dangerous. A good many of our men were here deterred by faint-heartedness or weak horses. At various points on the route up to this, including sickness, breaking down of feeble horses, etc., our numbers were diminished sensibly—not less than fifty men. Having effected the crossing at Petersburg, we moved down the South Branch in the direction of Moorefield, and encamped for the night at Mr. Whiting's, nearly opposite to said place. On Saturday, the 25th, we marched in the morning somewhat in the direction of an intermediate point between New Creek and Romney; halted early in the day and fed, and then abruptly diverged from our course and moved on towards the Greenland Pass. When within three or four miles of the entrance of the pass, hearing the enemy still held it in some force, at my suggestion, Col. Dulaney (one regiment being in front) gave me charge of selected sharpshooters, and a portion of company A. I learned that there was certainly one, and perhaps two, companies in the pass, but not probably any piece of artillery. I ascertained, also, to some extent, the character of the pass and the former position of the pickets, which afterwards we found somewhat changed. By the time I had gained this information one regiment had closed, and understanding the orders to be that we must force our way, I ordered, with Colonel Dulaney's approbation, the sharpshooters to their several companies. The regiment then moved up at a rapid charge, but, having to go a considerable distance, and the road being rough and narrow, we could not keep well closed up. We drove in, wounded and captured the pickets, and then pressed on their reserve, charging through the town (so called.) We had thus far (such had been the rapidity of the movement) effectually surprised the force, (in reserve,) and could we have been well closed in columns of fours, I am satisfied we could have overwhelmed the enemy with scarce any loss of life on our side. We were unfortunately, however, a good deal strung out. The enemy, seeking the houses, commenced a fire which checked,

for a time, our advance, and left to others the completion of the work. The intensity of the fire will appear when it is stated that of sixteen or seventeen horses, in company E, which charged upon the town, fourteen were either killed or wounded. The portion of the regiment remaining took part in the conclusion of the fight. Our loss in men was three killed and ten wounded. Among the latter our highly esteemed Colonel, severely in the arm. Lieutenant Kenon, of company B, was also among the wounded. The killed were Clinton Fletcher, company A, and Wm. K. Jackson, company E, privates, and Lorenzo Elbon, company K, bugler. Among the wounded were private C. A. Holmes, company A; Sergeant S. C. Bailey and privates W. L. Dulaney and James Rogers, company D; private John Dunlap, company G; private J. S. Pennybacker, company H, and Sergeant Henry Mason, company B, and Corporal Wm. Funkhouser, company K. Of horses, we had thirteen killed and nine wounded.

I desire to say that I never saw men stand up to their work better than that portion of the regiment with which I happened to be thrown, and I would especially note the gallantry of the officers, of whom a very large proportion passed through in the charge. Company F had been detached from us for some days on picket, and company C left in the Valley.

After the capture of Greenland we marched all night, and on Sunday, 26th, went to Rowlesburg. The seventh regiment was ordered to support the sixth. Nothing having been accomplished at this point, we moved on and encamped six miles east of Evansville. Monday, 27th, marched on, and having halted some hours at Evansville, two scouting parties, severally under Lieutenants Vandiver and Shoup, were sent out by order of General Jones, and, in consequence of information received from them, the seventh was ordered to a station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, called "Independence," to destroy a bridge, and also some buildings at another station not far distant, (name now forgotten,) which being accomplished, we moved on in rear of some other regiments and encamped west of Independence several miles. The strength of the command had been considerably diminished by the affair at Greenland and hard marching. Our column was decreased by killed and wounded men and horses, and horses broken down, and men sent in charge of prisoners, about seventy-five. Tuesday 28th, rejoined the twelfth, eleventh and Maryland battalion which had been on detached service and passing through Morgantown, crossed the Monongahela river, and halted till nightfall within a mile of the town. Leaving camp about eight o'clock, P. M., we marched some miles in the direction of Fairmont, halted about eleven or twelve o'clock, took a few hours sleep, and resuming the march an hour or two before day, we avoided the direct road to the town and came upon it by a flank movement, on Wednesday morning. April 29th, my regiment having been ordered to bring up the rear of the line of march, was later getting into action than some others. I received an order to follow the sixth and twelfth regiments.

On arriving upon the ground I failed to find immediately the regi-

ments indicated. By a subsequent order of General Jones, a portion of the sharpshooters of the seventh were dismounted and ordered to report to the colonel of the eleventh. The rest of the column was afterwards ordered to charge obliquely across the hills upon the enemy's lines, being required to throw down several fences in front of the column. The order was only partially obeyed by me. Upon gaining the brow of the hill, I found the enemy posted behind a fence with several others intervening. We then moved on the flank down the road leading to the bridge—becoming a good deal mixed with the Maryland battalion. By this movement the enemy's retreat was cut off. After having thrown my men into line, I moved in columns of eights on the flank of the enemy, and commenced tearing down a string post and rail fence preparatory to a charge, meanwhile, causing a few sharpshooters, who were near, to annoy them. A moment afterwards the white flag was raised by them. By the order of the General, nearly one-half of the seventh then present were detailed to guard the prisoners off the field. Their arms had just been stacked, and handed over to us, when the ominous whizzing of a cannon ball told that a force sent to the relief of the enemy was attacking us. Our men dismounted, seized the long-range guns of the prisoners and opened upon the train and infantry force which was endeavouring to gain the railroad bridge, and succeeded in checking their advance. The enemy subsequently retired from the field, being very glad, no doubt, to make his escape.

The regiment remained at Fairmont until about ten o'clock, P. M., when it took up the line of march with the column on the Clarksburg road, stopping next morning about nine o'clock, A. M., near Shinstown to feed; passed through Shinstown about noon, thence towards Clarksburg, and when within about four or five miles of the town changed our direction to the left, and crossed the Parkersburg branch at Bridgeport, about six miles from Clarksburg, thence moved in the direction of Phillippi and camped for the night. Friday, May 1st, approaching Phillippi our column was divided, the second part being sent towards Beverly. The General giving all who desired it permission to go home, the strength of the command was again materially weakened. The portion of the regiment remaining with me proceeded in the direction of Buckhannon and encamped for the night.

On Saturday, May 2d, we moved on towards Buckhannon, and when within a few miles of that place, were directed to countermarch, which we did for a short distance, afterwards taking the road to Weston, and encamped for the night not many miles off. Pursued our line of march next day and halted for the night in two or three miles of Weston. Moved the next morning through the town and encamped on the Parkersburg road, about a mile beyond the town. On Tuesday, moved a mile or two farther on the Parkersburg road. Wednesday, 6th, moved on the Parkersburg road and encamped in a meadow. Thursday, 7th, left the pike at Smithville, and marched north sixteen miles to Cairo, on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, assisted in taking the place, burning the bridge, etc., and returned the same evening some three or four miles upon the road we

had marched over in the morning. Friday, 8th, moved on the pike and camped near Webb & Prince's store. Saturday, 9th, moved for a short distance on the Parkersburg road, and then diverged to the left and moved on to the Oil Wells, in Wirt county, which we reached in the evening, and in the vicinity of which we encamped. Leaving said camp about two o'clock that night, we passed up north of the Little Kanawha river and camped on Holt's farm. Monday, 11th, passed through Glenville. Tuesday, 12th, crossed the Elk river, at Sutton, and camped five or six miles beyond it. Wednesday, 13th, destroyed, by order of the General, a Yankee stockade fort, (a pretty hard job,) near Birch river, and passing on, camped for the night on Hill's farm. Thursday, 14th, passed through Sommerville, crossed the Ganby and camped at Dorsay's, fifteen or twenty miles from Sommerville, on the Wilderness road, passed through the mountains, in Nicholas, to Meadow Bluff, and camped on McFarland's farm. Saturday, 16th, camped one mile west of Lewisburg. Sunday afternoon, moved to the White Sulphur Springs and camped for the night. Monday, 18th, camped seven miles east of Calahan's. Tuesday, 19th, crossed Jackson's river, and camped at the Warm Springs. Staid at Glendil's Wednesday, 20th. Thursday, 21st, camped at Hogshead's, in the Valley. Friday, 22nd, arrived in camp one mile west of Dayton, Rockingham county, about twelve o'clock.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS MARSHALL,

*Lieutenant Colonel commanding Seventh Va. Cavalry.*

## REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL WHITE.

HEADQUARTERS WHITE'S BATTALION, }  
May 25, 1863. }

Brigadier General W. E. JONES,  
*Commanding Valley District :*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your order of the 20th April, 1863, I left my camp, two miles north of Harrisonburg, and arrived at Brock's Gap on the evening of April 21st, 1863, with an aggregate of two hundred and fifty in my command.

On the morning of the 22d April, took up the line of march and encamped at Mathias'. Encamped on the night of the 23d near Moorefield. On the morning of the 24th, moved up the South Branch of the Potomac to Petersburg, where we crossed the river. In consequence of the swollen state of the waters, I was here compelled to leave my weak horses, amounting in all to about fifty. Moving on with the rest of my command, I encamped for the night at Old Fields. On the 25th, at about eleven o'clock, took up the line of march for Greenland, where I arrived at five o'clock, with my command. Here we encountered a force of Yankees, and by your order, I dismounted all my men, except those absolutely necessary to hold the horses, each man holding from five to six, and all seeming anxious to engage in the fight. I formed my dismounted men, numbering in all about one hundred and seventy, in rear of the Maryland battalion. About six o'clock, moved up the road, crossed a stream of water about two feet deep, and passed along the foot of the mountain until arriving within one hundred yards of the church, in which the enemy was concealed. Here Major Brown, with his command, obliqued to the left, while I moved straight on. I then ordered my command to charge. This order was obeyed with alacrity and effect, the men promptly crossing a rocky and rapid stream in the face of a galling fire from the enemy in the church, and an enflaming fire from a portion of the enemy concealed in a building to the right of the church; they rushed bravely on until they arrived at the church, where, knocking out the chinking and firing through the holes, soon drove the enemy from our side of the house. In the meantime, the pioneer corps coming up, broke out the windows, set fire to a bundle of straw and threw it in, thus firing the lower part of the building. I cannot here fail to notice the gallant conduct of private Thos. Tippet, of company A, who, under a galling fire, ascended the chimney and set fire to the roof of the church. I called repeatedly for the powder with which it was intended to blow up the building, but it failed to come. The enemy finding death certain, surrendered.

During this part of the engagement, which lasted about twenty minutes, the enemy were pouring a galling fire into my ranks from the building on my right. Immediately on the surrender of the church, I charged this building and took it. My loss was as follows :

Sergeant K. Grogan, company F, killed; F Foley, company A, F. Williams, company B, S. Fouch and M. Foster, company C, M. Rhodes, company E, severely wounded; Thomas Spases, company A, and Sergeant Thrift, company F, slightly wounded.

About eleven o'clock, P. M., took up line of march, crossed the Alleghany mountains, Cheat river, and encamped on the night of the 26th on Cheat mountain. On the morning of the 27th, moved on through Evansville, crossed the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Independence and encamped about ten miles from Morgantown. On the morning of the 28th moved on to Morgantown. Leaving this place late in the evening, we moved on the road to Fairmont about ten miles and encamped for the night. Started on the 29th at three o'clock, A. M., for Fairmont. When we had reached the outside picket, which was captured by company E, under the command of Captain Grabill, I, in accordance with your order, dismounted my sharpshooters and deployed them as skirmishers to the left of the road leading from Barnsville to Fairmont. The enemy appeared in front some four or five hundred yards off. Receiving orders from you to drive the enemy in and charge the town, I ordered an advance, drove the enemy from the hill through the town and across the bridge which spans the west branch of the Monongahela river. This force I still pursued and compelled to recross the river, on the railroad bridge, three-quarters of a mile above the town. I then took up a position directly opposite the enemy and continued to fire on them until they surrendered. I had none either killed or wounded. Lieutenant Conrad, of company A, with four men, drove four men of the enemy from a piece of artillery and took possession of it. His piece was afterwards spiked and thrown into the river. After the surrender of the enemy we moved out on the Clarksburg road and encamped for the night. On the 30th we continued on this road to within four miles of Clarksburg, when, suddenly turning to the left, we crossed the Monongahela river and took the road to Bridgeport. When within two miles of this place, I received orders from you to move up the railroad and protect the men who were destroying a railroad bridge, which order I executed. While remaining there I tore up a portion of the track. I then returned, passed through Bridgeport, which place had been previously captured by a portion of your command, and encamped for the night on the road to Phillippi.

May 1st, moved on to Phillippi. Turning to the right before reaching this place, we took the road leading to Buckhannon. The next day, moving on, we took the Weston road, which place we reached on the 4th, without anything worthy of note occurring. From this place we went to Cairo, where we arrived May 7th, when, in accordance with your orders, I dismounted my sharpshooters and moved them to the right of the road on which we were traveling, taking possession of a high bluff south of the town and opposite to the house in and around which the enemy were stationed. The rest of my command were formed into a squadron for the purpose of charging the town. The enemy, however, surrendered without firing a gun. Starting the next morning, the 8th, we went on to Oiltown,

which we reached on the 9th. From this point we went to Arnolds-ville, separating from the command at the river, and now being under command of Colonel Lomax, of the eleventh Virginia cavalry. On the 12th, we reached Sutton, where we rejoined the brigade. On the 14th we arrived at Sommerville, and on the 16th encamped for the night within two miles of Lewisburg, without anything of note occurring. Left our camp near Lewisburg on the 19th and arrived safely in camp here (Mount Crawford) on the 21st of May, 1863, after an absence of thirty-one days.

Before closing this report, I only pay a just tribute to my men when I say that the promptness and alacrity with which they obeyed orders, their cheerfulness and fortitude under trials, dangers, and fatigue, the patience with which they bore all manner of hardships, and their general good conduct was truly gratifying, and I am proud of them.

I forgot to mention that a part of my command at Cairo, under the charge of Lieutenant Williamson, and commanded by Captain Myers, company A, destroyed several bridges and set fire to some cord wood in a tunnel, causing the top of it to fall in from the heat and thus damaging the road for a considerable extent.

Very respectfully,

E. V. WHITE,  
*Lieutenant Colonel commanding..*



## REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL GREEN.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY, }  
*Camp Ashby, May 26, 1863.* }

Captain WALTER K. MARTIN:

CAPTAIN: Under instructions from your headquarters, I respectfully herewith submit a report of the part taken by the sixth Virginia cavalry in the recent expedition to Northwestern Virginia.

On Tuesday, 21st day of April last, the regiment left camp, under the command of Major C. E. Flournoy, and proceeded to Brock's Gap, the place of rendezvous for the different regiments of the brigade. On the following day, under order from General Jones, I joined it at that place and took command. We marched on with the brigade until the 24th instant, when, crossing the South Branch of the Potomac at Petersburg, over a ford that was very rocky and swift, we had the misfortune to have three of our horses and their riders swept down the stream. One, William Evans, company F, was drowned. Nothing of interest occurred in which we participated until the 26th. When we arrived within a short distance of Rowlesburg, a point where the Baltimore and Ohio railroad crosses the Cheat river, the sixth was there ordered, by the commanding General, to the front, with instructions to make demonstrations upon the place, and, in certain contingencies, to charge and take it, and get possession of the bridge.

On approaching within a mile or less of the place, and after having captured the pickets at two posts, it was ascertained that the enemy could not be surprised, and that they occupied the heights commanding the road, which was very narrow. It was found necessary to send the sharpshooters around and above them to dislodge them from their strong positions. This was done in part, driving them from positions nearest us, but they took others further back, and still commanding the road, and from which, with a reinforcement of sharpshooters from the seventh and eleventh regiments, they could not be driven that evening. In this skirmish one man of company F, sixth Virginia cavalry, was severely wounded through the lungs. I was ordered by General Jones, who came up and was present during part of the skirmishing, to hold my position until dusk, and then to recall the sharpshooters and move back, following other regiments, on the Evansville road, where we encamped for the night. On the morning of the 29th we arrived at Fairmont. In advancing upon this place I was ordered to move with my regiment around the town and across a small stream to take possession of the bridge. We found a principal part of the enemy's force in charge of the bridge. After some skirmishing they were charged by the sharpshooters of the sixth and a few of the seventh, and pressed most gallantly by them until their surrender. An order for a charge of the cavalry had been given by General Jones, but circumstances prevented its being made in the manner in which it was expected. After the surrender of the enemy, and before we left the

field, they were reinforced by way of the railroad with some sharpshooters and a piece of artillery. Whilst we were crowded together in rather a confused mass around the prisoners, they opened upon us with artillery. I immediately moved my regiment off a few hundred yards (out of range) and formed it. In a short time I was ordered to dismount the regiment and move down to aid or relieve the seventh, who, under Colonel Marshall, was gallantly holding them in check with the guns of the prisoners just captured. We relieved the seventh, and, with the assistance of the twelfth, which was on the other side of the river, (the same side with the enemy,) succeeded in driving them nearly a mile, and finally entirely off. The regiment was then detailed to destroy the bridge, which they aided Captain Henderson in doing, and by dusk it was thrown entirely into the river. In this action we had three of the sixth slightly wounded, none killed. Much praise is due to the gallant sharpshooters and their leaders, to whom I think we are mainly indebted for our success with so little loss of life.

After dark, we marched towards Bridgeport, which place was captured on the 30th. We only participated by throwing out sharpshooters and picketing the roads. At Phillippi my regiment was detached and ordered to escort the led horse train back to the Valley. When near Huttonsville, was ordered to rejoin the brigade at Weston, and to leave one company to picket at Beverly. After joining the brigade we marched with it to Cairo, where we assisted in the destruction of the railroad bridge and timbers and a tunnel near by. We proceeded thence to the oil works in Wirt county, which were destroyed, together with a large quantity of oil. From thence to our present locality, at which place we arrived on the 22d.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SHAC GREEN,

*Lieutenant Colonel commanding sixth Virginia cavalry,*

## REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL HERBERT.

CAMP FIRST MARYLAND INFANTRY, }  
May 24, 1863. }

Captain WALTER K. MARTIN,  
*Assistant Adjutant General, Valley District :*

SIR : Having been left in command at Moorefield, by the General, April 24th, 1863, with orders to move, when I got ready, *via* Franklin, to this place, I collected upwards of three hundred and fifty stragglers, formed them in a battalion, had three hundred and fifty bushels of wheat ground into chop, and, on the morning of the 27th, left for this place, in the following order : Advance guard, (infantry,) battalion of infantry, Chew's battery, battalion light artillery, wagon train, each regiment to itself, under its quartermaster or commissary, the whole train under the especial care of Captain Woodward, whose services were invaluable to me in having the train parked at night, and moved at sun up, in the promptest manner. Next came a guard of cavalry, to prevent any one on horseback getting in the way of the train, the rear being brought up by a battalion of cavalry, under Lieutenant Allen, followed by rear guard, with myself.

The prisoners sent from Greenland to me were, after my arrival here, sent on to Richmond, with the exception of one, a man by the name of Shreve, said to be a noted bushwhacker, whom I ordered to be heavily ironed and left in jail at Staunton, subject to the General's order. The Jews I returned to Richmond.

The morning we left Moorefield I rode into the town to see that all the men were out. Just as I left the place, and had got half way to the toll-gate, about half a mile from town, I heard a dozen shots fired, and citizens running, and a man rode up and reported the Yankees as having run him into town, and they were going up on the other side of the river to cut us off. The command was at least four miles ahead. I had twenty men with me. I despatched a courier to Major Goldsborough to halt, and send me one company of infantry back. I stopped on the hill where our camp was, but could see or hear no more of the Yankees. They came in Moorefield that evening about three o'clock.

I reached Harrisonburg the evening of the 30th, and reported at once to Lieutenant Colonel Funsten.

To Major George H. Kyle, I was under the greatest obligations for his zeal and activity in the double capacity of quartermaster and commissary. Having my command unexpectedly increased by the prisoners, guard and stragglers, some four hundred and fifty or five hundred men, for whom no provision had been made, through his aid I was enabled, though a scarce country, to bring everything through safely.

Thinking the General would like to have it, I make this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. HERBERT,

*Lieutenant Colonel.*

## REPORT OF COLONEL HARMAN.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH VIRGINIA CANALRY, }  
May 26, 1863. }

Brigadier General W. E. JONES,  
*Commanding Valley District :*

GENERAL: On the 21st of April I moved my regiment to Brock's Gap, with eight days' rations and forty rounds of ammunition. On the night of the 26th, with Major Brown's battalion and Captain McNeil's company, I moved in the direction of Oakland, destroyed the turnpike bridge over the North Branch of the Potomac and reached Oakland at eleven, A. M., surprised and captured a company of fifty-seven men, with two commissioned officers, and paroled them; destroyed a railroad bridge east of the town, and the railroad and turnpike bridges over the Youghyheney river; also a train of cars. At Cranberry Summit, I captured the guard (fifteen men) and paroled them, with twenty citizens, and destroyed the railroad property. From here I moved to Ringwood and Morgantown, which places I took without opposition. The suspension bridge over Cheat river was destroyed on the turnpike. I rejoined the command near Independence, on the morning of the 28th of April.

At Fairmont, on the 29th of April, the twelfth regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel T. B. Massie, (I having taken charge of the skirmishers from the eleventh regiment and Brown's battalion,) supported the skirmishers and drove the enemy from the town, crossed the suspension bridge and drove the enemy from Poletine, and cut their retreat off by the railroad bridge. In this movement Major White, with the dismounted men of his battalion, supported the twelfth; and when the enemy's reinforcements arrived, I dismounted my men, and, with pistols alone, drove the enemy off, and enabled the force on the north bank of the river to destroy the bridge. From Fairmont we covered the rear of the command until it reached Phillippi. I had Captain Swindler, Lieutenants Kraszer and Anderson, with four privates, wounded near Clarksburg. At Fairmont I had one man wounded and left there, and five men taken prisoners from straggling. From Weston, on May 6th, with the eleventh regiment and Witcher's battalion, I moved to West Union, found the enemy too strong to carry the town, but employed him in front until the bridges, two in number, were destroyed east of the town. Captured and paroled nineteen prisoners.

Next day proceeded to Harrisville, captured and paroled seventy-five home guard, and rejoined the command on the same night. The regiment continued with you to the Valley.

I left Harrisonburg with four hundred and sixty-five men, rank and file, and returned with four hundred and fifteen men. Only three men of my command left improperly. Officers and men bore the

hardships of the arduous trip with cheerfulness and fortitude. I cannot discriminate between them. The men who returned to camp were either sent back by the surgeon or on duty.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HARMAN,  
*Colonel Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry.*

## REPORT OF LIEUTENANT WILLIAMSON.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT, }  
May 26th, 1863. }

Brigadier General W. E. JONES,  
*Commanding Valley District :*

GENERAL : The following is a report of my operations during your recent campaign in Western Virginia :

I left camp near Lacy Springs with yourself and staff, on the 21st April, having received to Lieutenant McDonald for ordnance stores suitable for the work I was to undertake. On the 25th April, opposite Moorefield, I took charge of the pack mules, and attended to their being packed and succeeded in getting them started. About the middle of the day I asked for a commissioned officer to be detailed to take charge of these pack mules. Lieutenant Mohler, seventh Virginia cavalry, with a small number of pioneers, was ordered to report to me, and I put him in command.

On reaching Greenland, where there was a small force of the enemy making a gallant stand in a log church, I went off on the right of the turnpike, where Lieutenant Colonel Witcher's battalion was stationed as sharpshooters, and reconnoitered the enemy's position ; came back and reported to you that I thought I could, with the pioneers, assist you in dislodging the enemy. You then ordered me to be ready, and made the detail of pioneers. You assigned me to a position behind Major White's battalion. As soon as everything was ready, we advanced, fording a small creek twice, closed with the battalion on the church, knocked most of the windows out and some of the chinking, and set the church on fire. Soon after this the enemy surrendered. Most of the pioneers behaved very well, and came up to their work boldly.

I was next called on at Evansville to go Independence, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to destroy a small bridge across Raccoon Creek. I took with me Lieutenant Mohler and four or five of his men, and went with Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, seventh Virginia cavalry, to within half a mile of Independence ; there Colonel Marshall detailed Lieutenant Neff, with a detachment of his company, to go with me to the bridge about a mile above Independence. We destroyed this bridge so as to render it entirely useless, and require rebuilding.

On the 29th of April you ordered me to destroy two railroad bridges at Barracksville. These bridges were wooden, and I burned them ; one was only thirty or forty feet long, the other upwards of one hundred. The same day, after you had captured a force of the enemy, two hundred and sixty-eight in number, at Fairmont, I was ordered up to destroy the iron bridge over the Monongahela. Captain Henderson, a civil engineer of considerable experience, was with me, and the pioneers not getting up as soon as we could have wished, and reinforcements having come from Grafton to the enemy, we concluded

to set fire to three kegs of powder, placed under the iron piers, which we did, and we also set fire to the bridge in three different places. The three kegs of powder exploded, but did not do the slightest damage.

After the detachment sent to reinforce the enemy retired, I told you I thought the most that could be done now, with the time we had, was to burn up all the wood work of the bridge. You then ordered details, and said we would try both to burn it up and blow it down. I took charge of the men who were covering the bridge with rails and timber, while Captain Henderson and yourself went to work with the powder. The second experiment with the powder failed to throw the bridge, which was then on fire from one end to the other, so that I thought it almost impossible to work with a large amount of powder any longer. I then returned to town, where I soon joined you. About dark we heard several reports, and afterwards heard that Capt. Henderson had succeeded in blowing down the entire bridge. On the 30th, by your order, I took a company from sixth cavalry, Captain Mitchell, and set fire to some tresseling above Bridgeport, about half a mile. On the first of May, I repaired the bridge across the Lygards Valley river at Phillippi, the enemy having ripped up the flooring and cut some of the flooring joist. On the 7th of May, after you had taken Cairo Station, I was sent with a detachment of Major White's battalion, to burn the bridges on the north fork of Hughes' river, above Cairo. I burned two and told the men they might set fire to the centering of a tunnel near by, though I did not think it would do much damage. The destruction of these last bridges wound up my operations. Most of the powder was used up or thrown away through necessity, the mules backs being very sore and the sacks wearing out from the constant jostling of the kegs. The iron tools that I carried out with me were thrown away by your orders, it being almost impossible to carry them.

With great respect, I am,

Your most obedient servant,

W. G. WILLIAMSON,

*Second Lieutenant Engineers, P. A. C. S.*



## REPORT OF COLONEL LOMAX.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY, }  
May 30th, 1863. }

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late expedition into Western Virginia:

In compliance with circular of the 20th April, I moved from camp near Croker's Spring on the morning of the 21st, having with me about four hundred men—one company, Captain Hep, being detached under Major Myers, and remained in the Valley during the time we were absent. I joined the brigade at Brock's Gap, and moved the following morning towards Moorefield, encamping on Lost river and reaching the neighborhood of Moorefield the next day. The day following, we crossed the north fork of the South Branch at Petersburg, leaving about one hundred men on this side of the river, who were unable to cross on account of the depth and rapidity of the current. After several days' marching, we reached the top of the Alleghany, where Captains McDonald and Dangerfield were detached with their companies, with instructions from the General commanding. This squadron proceeded on the Northwestern road in direction of New Creek depot, and struck the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Wilson's station, fifteen miles west of Piedmont. Cutting the telegraph wires at this point, they followed the railroad in the direction of Oakland, destroying the railroad in several places, and burning some small bridges and a water station. At Altamont, nine miles west of Oakland, they captured an engine and train, which, in order to destroy it, was steamed up, and, through mistake on the part of one of the men, was started up the road, but was subsequently recaptured by Colonel Harman. Moving on through Ringwood and Morgantown, they joined the command on the 28th. The brigade, meantime, had moved in the direction of Rowlesburg, near which place, at Cheat river bridge, a detachment of men, with long-range guns, from this regiment, were dismounted and placed under Captain Weems. [No report has been received from Captain Weems.] The regiment was halted beyond the bridge, and remained until evening, when we withdrew and marched in the direction of Evansville, encamping beyond Independence, and the second day after was joined by Captains McDonald and Dangerfield. The day following, we passed through Morgantown, and moved that night towards Fairmont. Upon reaching the railroad I was ordered by the General commanding to take position on the Fairmont road between Fairmont and Barracksville, and hold it; which I did. Dismounting the men, with long-ranged guns, of my regiment and the Maryland battalion, and placing a detachment under Captain Ball, I ordered him to push forward on the right, and dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters who occupied the hills on the right of the road, and ordering Captain McDonald to move with the regiment down the road into the town, I took the remaining men, with long-range guns, of this regiment and the Maryland battalion,

and, with Captain Dangerfield's squadron, moved forward on the left. I entered the town on the left, the enemy giving way rapidly before our line of dismounted men, and, pushing on to the bridge, I met Captain Ball, who had entered on the right, followed by Colonel Harman with the remaining regiments and battalions, and Captain McDonald, with my own regiment. The enemy having surrendered at this point, I moved my regiment to the hill opposite the railroad suspension bridge, passing under a hot fire from the enemy's infantry, covered by fences on the side of the road, without injury. Having formed the regiment, I was compelled, in a short time, to move out of range of a small piece of artillery with which the enemy had opened upon us, the shells falling among the horses and wounding some of them. Remaining here until after dark, the entire command moved into camp beyond on the Clarksburg road. In the attack made upon the rear of the column next day by the enemy's cavalry, private Armstrong, company G, was killed. We struck the railroad at Bridgeport about half past three P. M. A squadron of this regiment, under Captain Weems, was detached and burned the bridge and a large freight engine and car, and a full set of Government carpenter tools. From this place we moved through Phillippi and Buckhannon to Weston, when this regiment with the twelfth were sent, under Colonel Harman, in a northwest direction. Within a few miles of West Union, Captain Dangerfield was sent off to the right, toward the Northwest Branch railroad. The column moved on, an advanced guard under Lieutenant Pendleton charging and capturing the enemy's picket, whom we found expecting us. We approached the town through a narrow gorge, precipitous and rocky on our right, and low and swampy on our left. We found the enemy three hundred and fifty or four hundred strong, drawn up in line on either side of the town. After occupying them in front until Captain Dangerfield had accomplished his object on the right, we withdrew and were joined by Captain Dangerfield, who reported the destruction of the railroad bridges. Striking the West Union and Harrisville road, we moved toward Harrisville, when Colonel Harman captured their picket and drove the enemy from the town. Encamping a few miles from here, we rejoined the brigade and proceeded to Wirt county. Captain McDonald being sent ahead, captured several wagons and teams. The column reached the oil wells, and, having destroyed the works, moved the same night from there, by order of the General commanding.

I crossed the Little Kanawha about twenty-one miles from Glenville, and moved with White's battalion to Calhoun Court House, where we encamped, and marched the day following toward Glenville, where I received orders from you to move up Steen creek and proceed to Sutton. I reached Sutton on the evening of the second day, and was directed by the General commanding to take the most direct route from that place to the Warm Springs. I accordingly moved to Galt river. Crossing its various tributaries, reached Burk's after three days' severe marching, and the Warm Springs the morning of the fifth day, having laid by one day to recruit our horses. The day fol-

lowing, the brigade reached there. Moving next morning, we reached this camp on the third day.

During the thirty days of severe and uninterrupted marching, I was compelled to abandon many horses from disease and fatigue, that were unable to be brought on. I brought out seventy-two horses, bought and impressed by those whose horses had given out. The casualties in the regiment during the time they were absent were small; one man killed, one wounded and several captured. Throughout the whole of this long and arduous march, characterised by the severest duties and exhausting privations, the spirit of officers and men never flagged. Every service that was demanded of them, every danger that was to be met, was encountered with a zeal and alacrity that baffled opposition and ensured success. Hardships were endured without murmuring, and dangers without shrinking, while the conduct of all has afforded the highest satisfaction. I cannot forbear commending Captains Ball, Dangerfield and McDonald, for the eminent services they rendered.

Respectfully submitted,  
 L. L. LOMAX,  
*Colonel commanding.*

## REPORT OF CAPTAIN BOND.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION MARYLAND CAVALRY, }  
May 25, 1863. }

Captain W. A. MARTIN,  
*Assistant Adjutant General:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this command in the late expedition through Northwestern Virginia:

The battalion numbered about two hundred and thirty men, all told, when we left camp on the 21st of April. The first obstacle which presented any serious difficulties was the fording of the South Branch, at Petersburg. This was overcome without much delay, and all crossed safely with the exception of five men. Three of these were not allowed to cross, owing to the weakness of their horses, and the other two attempted it, but were obliged to return with a thorough wetting.

On Saturday, the 23rd, we came upon the enemy at Greenland. The seventh regiment had the advance, followed by our battalion. The seventh promptly charged and took the pickets; but owing to the reserve taking refuge in a strongly built log church, they failed to capture them, and retired with some loss. Upon this being discovered, company, B, Lieutenant Cook commanding, was sent out upon the New Creek road to guard against any surprise, and company E, Captain Rasin commanding, company D, Lieutenant Dorsey, commanding, were dismounted to open fire with their long-range guns upon the house. This they did; but with little effect, and being deceived by the flag of truce sent by order of the commanding General, by the hands of one of the prisoners, they rushed upon the house, thinking the enemy had surrendered, and only discovered their error when a well-directed volley was poured into them at a distance of twenty yards. By this mistake, company D lost private Swamley, killed, and private Lambrew, wounded. Company E lost private Spencer, killed. Affairs remained in this position till dark, when the remaining two companies of the battalion, company C, Captain Smith commanding, and company A, commanded by myself, were dismounted to storm the house, Major Brown taking command of the two companies. The necessary arrangements being made, the advance was ordered about nine o'clock, P. M. Advancing cautiously until by the enemy's opening a heavy and well directed fire upon us we knew they had discovered our intention, we then plunged into a mountain stream, and, crossing it, surrounded the house and houses held by the enemy, as soon as possible. A brief delay was now inevitable, owing to the pioneers not being up, during which time we were enveloped in a heavy fire, not only from the enemy but from companies D and E of our battalion, and from a portion of the seventh regiment and thirty-fourth battalion, (who were in entire ignorance of our presence and thought the enemy were attempting a sortie,) and from an advancing fire from

White's battalion, which wounded one man by my side, after we had been at the house sometime.

I feel it my duty to say that, as far as I could see, the men generally behaved with great coolness and courage, going round the house and firing in wherever they could discover a crack large enough to admit the muzzle of a pistol. Almost immediately upon the arrival of the pioneers the windows and doors were knocked open, the house set on fire, and the enemy, to a man, either killed or captured. Color-corporal Carvill, of company B, was here killed, as also was private Samuel Dorsey, of company C. Major Brown was slightly wounded, Adjutant Booth severely, and Captain Smith severely. Private Grogan, of White's battalion, left his command and went into the fight by the side of his brother, who was in company C, of our battalion. He was instantly killed, and his brother severely wounded.

Our loss has been previously reported, and I will not enumerate it here, any more than to say that by our losses and the men left to take care of the wounded, the battalion was reduced to one hundred and eighty men, and only six commissioned officers to the five companies. Company C was commanded by Second Sergeant Thomas Green from this time to our return to the Valley, and he is deserving of much credit for the manner in which he did his duty.

Major Brown's wound, though painful, did not disable him, and as soon as possible we took the road again for Oakland, Maryland, under command of Colonel Harman, the larger portion of the brigade having gone to Rowlesburg. The night being cold, and ice making freely, and all who were in the fight at the house being wet to the waist, the suffering was intense. We reached Oakland about noon the next day, (Sunday,) and assisted in the charge there, which resulted in the capture of the place and about forty Yankees, without any loss to us. Encamping that night on the Cheat river, we, the next day, (Monday,) advanced towards Morgantown, distant thirty miles, our battalion being in front. My company was sent ahead to charge Ringwood, which we did, but found no enemy. Here all halted to feed but our battallion, which kept directly on to Morgantown. Learning that several hundred citizens had armed themselves and collected here, prepared to offer resistance to our entrance, and feeling sure of the loss of life and destruction of property which would follow upon our being fired upon by citizens, I offered to carry a flag of truce into the town to demand its unconditional surrender, which was allowed by Major Brown, and being carried out, was agreed to by the citizens, who deposited their arms in the court-house, and retired to their homes. Taking possession of the town, we destroyed the above named arms, and placed guards to prevent surprise and suppress any rioting or unmilitary conduct. The remainder of the command coming up in about two hours, at five, P. M., we took the road to Independence, and camped about seven miles from the town. Starting at two, A. M., we met General Jones with the portion of the brigade which left us near Greenland, and, retracing our steps, came back to Morgantown, and camped near the town, but on the opposite side of the river.

It was when returning to the town that, being in command of the

advance guard, we were fired upon by three bushwhackers, killing Captain Rasin's horse. We succeeded in capturing them, after a chase down a steep mountain, and, giving them a short trial, I had them shot on the spot where they were taken.

On the morning of the 29th, we arrived at Fairmont, held by about three hundred infantry. Company E, was here dismounted, and acted under Colonel Harman's orders during the fight. The battalion made a charge here which was only prevented from being entirely successful by the character of the ground and the fences which prevented our coming to close quarters with the enemy; but, passing under a heavy fire, we effectually cut off all retreat, and the enemy immediately surrendered. We here lost one man killed and two wounded. The next day, (Thursday,) our battalion being in front, was ordered to charge Bridgeport. This was well executed, under the command of Major Brown, and nearly all the entire garrison, which consisted of one company of cavalry and one of infantry, were captured or killed, with a loss of one man killed upon our part.

I have neglected to state that, when within four miles of Bridgeport, company B was sent on picket on the Clarksburg road. They were soon after attacked by what seemed to be a body of mounted infantry, numbering about two hundred, and retreated before them to the ford, and there made a stand, which checked the enemy until our object was accomplished. Owing to the small number of long-range guns in company B, they had to reply to the infantry with their pistols, which, whilst keeping them in check, prevented our inflicting much or any loss upon them.

We now proceeded, by easy marches, to Buckhannon, at which place Major Brown's wound was so much worse as to force him to give it some attention, and the command devolved upon myself.

It was at this place that I learned that the led horses had gone back to the Valley, and that my command was only one hundred and twenty men.

Passing on through Weston, and resting our horses for a few days there, we arrived with the brigade at Cairo Station, on Wednesday evening, May 7th. This place was held by a small force. Only company C was again dismounted, and it being left to my own discretion what to do with the rest of the battalion, I moved around to the rear of the town, and throwing them into single rank to magnify our numbers, I advanced in full view. Soon after, I saw the white flag, and, going down to the town, assisted in destroying the bridge. At Oiltonia, where we arrived on the 9th, we assisted in forcing the oil works. It was not our good fortune to have the opportunity of doing anything else worthy of mention, during the expedition.

I do not think the command is as well mounted as before starting out, even where the men are using the captured horses; but they are in high spirits, with great confidence in themselves and their leaders, and anxious to be again led against the enemy.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANK A. BOND,

*Captain commanding Maryland Battalion.*

## REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL WINSTON.

HARRISONBURG, May 31, 1863.

Brigadier General W. E. JONES,  
*Commanding Valley District, A. N. Va. :*

GENERAL: As commanding officer of that portion of your command which remained in the Valley during your recent expedition to Western Virginia, consisting mostly of dismounted cavalry, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 22d of April about five hundred of the enemy's cavalry advanced up the Valley as far as Woodstock. Major S. B. Myers, seventh regiment Virginia cavalry, who was in command of the picket on the line of Fisher's Hill, bravely disputed their advance with his little command. His loss was one killed, two wounded, and twelve taken prisoners, of whom two were afterwards killed by the enemy in cold blood after they had been several hours in their hands as prisoners of war. The conduct of the enemy during this expedition was marked by acts of brutality and fiendishness unknown in civilized warfare, such as the murder of prisoners of war, firing into a funeral procession, and burning the dwellings of unoffending citizens, &c. Immediately after this raid, I reinforced Major Myers with one hundred and fifty dismounted cavalry, armed with long-range guns and under the command of Captain McAleer, of the Maryland battalion of infantry. On the 28th of April two regiments of the enemy's cavalry, four regiments of infantry, and some artillery came in sight of our picket post, at Fisher's Hill, from the direction of Wardsville, supposed to be a part of the force from Winchester which had advanced a few days previously towards you in Hardy county. Major Myers, with a great deal of skill, drew their cavalry (twelfth and thirteenth Pennsylvania) into an ambuscade in which the one hundred and fifty dismounted men opened upon them from, a secure position, a very effective fire at a distance of from thirty to forty yards. They were routed in a few minutes with a loss of at least seventy in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our only loss was the mortally wounding of one man. All of this occurred in sight of the enemy's whole force, which was soon advanced, and our handfull of men were moved back in perfect order to a position of perfect safety, across the river, and the next morning, the enemy having retired towards Winchester, we resumed the picket line. Much credit is due to Major Myers, Captain McAleer, and other officers for the skill and bravery which they displayed in this affair. On the 6th of May, Major Myers reported that the enemy were advancing up the Valley, with one regiment of cavalry, one brigade of infantry, and nine pieces of artillery. I reinforced him with nearly all of the cavalry I had. On the morning of the 8th, they had advanced above New Market, and I moved the Maryland battalion of infantry, and all of the dismounted cavalry who had guns, with the artillery below Harrisonburg, and

prepared to give them battle. We remained in this position until about eight o'clock the next morning, when I was informed that the enemy were falling back towards Winchester. Major Myers, by his skill in checking the advance of the enemy, enabled the citizens to drive off all their stock, of which an immense quantity came up the road, and the raid was consequently entirely fruitless to the enemy.

On the night of the 16th of May, a party of forty five men, under Captain Chew and Lieutenant Carter, of Chew's battalion, and Lieutenant Philpot, of the seventh regiment, were sent down to attack a cavalry company, which was stationed in Charlestown, Jefferson county, which numbered about ninety-three men. The expedition was entirely successful in the beginning. The enemy were surprised about one o'clock at night, and besides several who were killed and wounded and left behind, Captain C. brought out fifty-six prisoners and seventy-five horses. Unfortunately they were attacked the next day at two, P. M., after having marched thirty-five miles on their return, at Piedmont, in Fauquier county, by about one hundred and twenty of the enemy's cavalry. After a firm resistance, in which the captain commanding the enemy's cavalry was killed, besides several of his command, they were obliged to abandon the prisoners and captured horses. Our loss in this whole affair was only five men wounded and two or three taken prisoners. The officers and men deserve a great deal of credit for this affair, which was one of the boldest of the war. Several other incursions were made by smaller parties within the enemy's lines, generally resulting in the capture of prisoners and horses.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

O. B. WINSTON,  
*Lieutenant Colonel commanding.*



# OPERATIONS

IN

## NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

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REPORT OF GENERAL J. D. IMBODEN.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA BRIGADE, }  
Buffalo Gap, June 1, 1863. }

Brigadier General R. H. CHILTON,

*A. A. & I General, Army Northern Virginia :*

GENERAL: I submit the following report of my late expedition through Northwestern Virginia :

On Monday, April 20th, I marched from my camp, at Shenandoah mountain, with the following troops, viz: The twenty-fifth, thirty-first and sixty-second regiments Virginia infantry, the eighteenth Virginia cavalry and McClanahan's battery, (six guns,) numbering in the aggregate, about one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five effective men.

On the evening of the 21st, I was joined at Hightown by the twenty-second Virginia infantry, Dunn's battalion dismounted cavalry, and the nineteenth Virginia cavalry, mostly dismounted, from Major General Sam Jones' command, numbering, in the aggregate, one thousand five hundred and forty men, giving me an entire force of about three thousand three hundred and sixty-five men, of which about seven hundred were mounted. I was supplied with thirteen days' rations of flour and thirty days' of salt, relying upon the country to furnish meat.

On the evening of April 23d, I reached Tygart's Valley, at Hutonsville, having marched seventy miles in four days, most of the time under a drenching rain, that raised the water courses and made the roads very difficult. On Cheat mountain we found the snow in many places eighteen or twenty inches deep, and had to face a pelting storm of sleet. At Camp Barton, in Greenbrier, I learned that the notorious Yankee scout, John Slayton, and seven Federal soldiers, had passed

about sunrise, on the morning of the 22d, hurrying on to Beverly, with intelligence of our approach. Anticipating some attempt to precede me with information, I had ordered a mounted picket from Pocahontas to Greenbrier river, at the foot of Cheat mountain, on the 20th. This compelled Slayton to attempt to reach Beverly through the mountains north of the turnpike. On the night of the 22d, I sent a party of twenty men in pursuit of him, but they failed to find or hear anything further of him, and I took it for granted he had succeeded in getting through to Beverly, and would prevent a surprise of the forces there by giving the alarm. This opinion was confirmed by the fact I learned at Huttonsville, that the mounted picket of thirty men usually kept at that place had been withdrawn on the morning of the 23d, about eleven o'clock. My men and horses being greatly fatigued, I resolved to camp for the night. A little after midnight my advance picket reported a party of the enemy as having passed up on the east side of the river, to a mountain overlooking our camp, and an hour later reported the rapid return of this party towards Beverly. I had sent a company of infantry, on the first alarm, to try and cut them off. Subsequent events showed that the enemy turned back before reaching a point high enough up to discern our camp, and therefore obtained no information. I had ascertained the enemy's force at Beverly to be two regiments of infantry, a battery and two companies of cavalry, in all about one thousand five hundred men.

It continued to rain all night, and the morning of the 24th was one of the most gloomy and inclement I ever saw. At an early hour I started all my infantry down through the plantations on the east side of the river, where they were joined by four guns of my battery, seven miles above Beverly. The cavalry and a section of artillery pursued the main road on the west side of the river, under Colonel George W. Imboden, with orders, as soon as they discovered the enemy to be in Beverly, to press forward and gain possession of the road leading to Buckhannon, and cut off retreat by that route.

About five miles above Beverly the cavalry advance met a man, who, as soon as he saw them, fled. They fired upon him, but he escaped. It turned out to be the bogus State sheriff of Randolph, named Phares, who, though shot through the lungs, succeeded in reaching Beverly, and gave the alarm. About the same time, on the east side of the river, we captured a forage train and its escort. I learned from the prisoners that the enemy was in ignorance of our approach. But as soon as Phares reached town and gave the alarm, the whole force was drawn up to fight us. About a mile above the town they opened upon the head of my column with artillery. On reconnoitering their position, I found them strongly posted on a plateau, fifty or sixty feet above the river bottom, and commanding it and the road, for more than a mile, so completely, that to attack them in front would probably involve the loss of hundreds of my men before we could reach them. I at once resolved to turn their position by making a detour of over two miles across a range of steep and densely wooded hills, and attempt to get around to the north of the

town. To occupy their attention I placed a rifle piece on the first hill and engaged their battery. The cavalry, under a dangerous fire, dashed forward and gained the Buckhannon road west of the river, and cut off retreat by that route. The enemy immediately began to fall back below the town, leaving a strong force of skirmishers in the woods through which my infantry had to pass. A running fight was kept up for more than two miles through these woods, and a little before sunset I had succeeded in gaining the north side of the town, but too late to cut off retreat towards Phillippi. The enemy was in full retreat and about one-third of the town in flames when I gained their original flank. We pursued till dark, but could not overtake them. My cavalry attempted to intercept them from the west side of the river, at or near Laurel Hill, but the difficulty and the depth of the ford, and the lateness of the hour, prevented it. I have been thus minute in these details to explain why we did not capture the whole force at Beverly. Slayton was unable to cross Cheat river, owing to the high water, and they were really ignorant of our approach till the wounded sheriff gave the alarm. We found him almost in a dying condition, though he will probably recover. The attack was so sudden that the enemy could not remove his stores, nor destroy his camps. The stores were large and valuable, having been recently laid in. His loss was not less than one hundred thousand dollars; and about one-third of the town was destroyed in burning his stores. I lost only three men, so badly wounded that I had to leave them in Beverly, in private houses, where they have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The enemy's loss was trifling, too, not over thirteen killed and wounded, and about the same number captured by us. On the morning of the 25th, my cavalry reported the road towards Phillippi impracticable for artillery or wagons on account of the depth of the mud, in places coming up to the saddle-skirts of their horses. I also ascertained that General Roberts, with a considerable force, was at Buckhannon, and doubted the prudence of going directly to Phillippi, till this force was dislodged from my flank. I sent off two companies of cavalry, under Major Lang, to try and open communication with Gen. Jones, from whom I had not heard anything, and resolved to cross Rich mountain, and either move directly on Buckhannon, or by a country road, leaving the turnpike four miles beyond Roaring run, get between Phillippi and Buckhannon, and attack one or the other, as circumstances might determine. On the evening of the 26th, I crossed Middle Fork and camped about mid-way between Phillippi and Buckhannon, some twelve miles from each, sending all my cavalry forward to seize and hold the bridge across Buckhannon river near its mouth. Considerable cannonading was heard at this time in the direction of Phillippi, which I supposed to proceed from the enemy we had driven from Beverly, in an attempt to prevent Major Lang from going on towards the railroad, where I expected him to find General Jones. But, at eleven P. M., Colonel Imboden informed me that the Beverly force had passed up towards Buckhannon at sunrise that morning, and that there was a fresh brigade at Phillippi, reported by citizens to have arrived the night before, by rail from New creek,

under command of acting Brig. Gen. Mulligan, and that the cars had been moving all the night previous and other troops were in the vicinity. He requested me to send two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery to the bridge that night, as he was apprehensive of attack. He also informed me that he had captured a courier from Buckhannon, and that two others had escaped and gone back to that place. This information was all confirmed by two citizens, who arrived at my camp from Webster. I resolved to send forward the reinforcements asked for, and, as my troops were all very tired, I sent for my colonels to ascertain which regiments were in the best condition to make the march that night. Colonels J. S. Hoffman, of the thirty-first, George H. Smith, of the sixty-second, J. C. Higginbotham, of the twenty-fifth, George S. Patton, of the twenty-second, William L. Jackson, of the nineteenth, and Major Claiborne, of the thirty-seventh battalion, attended. And then, for the first time, I saw the printed order of General Schenck, herewith enclosed, assigning a division of six brigades for the defence of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

This order Colonel Patton found in Beverly, and produced at our conference. Knowing that Mulligan was east of the Alleghany when our expedition set out, and not hearing from General Jones, it was the opinion of all present that he had failed to reach or interrupt communication on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and that our position was exceedingly critical if the enemy had control of that road, as he could throw the whole division upon us in a few hours, and, if we were beaten, cut off our retreat at Laurel Hill or Beverly and at Buckhannon or Weston. It was, therefore, the unanimous judgment of all my colonels, in which I concurred, that, in the face of this new information, it would be extremely imprudent to advance further or remain where we were, with the danger of being overwhelmed and cut off in a few hours, and that the safety of the command required that we should fall back to a position where escape would be possible if we were overpowered. Accordingly, we marched back to Roaring run on the 27th. The road was so bad that it took from five, A. M., till two, P. M., nine hours, to accomplish two miles, and the command did not reach camp till in the night. Having recalled my cavalry from Buckhannon bridge, I sent forward a scout that night towards Buckhannon, which returned after midnight, reporting that the enemy had burnt the bridges across Middle Fork and the Buckhannon rivers, and retreated that night from Buckhannon, blockading the road behind them. On the 28th I pressed on to within four miles of Buckhannon, and the next morning took possession of the town with a regiment, which I crossed over the river on the debris of the burnt bridge. The enemy had burnt all his stores here, and destroyed two pieces of artillery, which he was unable to remove. On account of the extraordinary bad roads, I had been compelled to leave at Greenbrier river, east of Cheat Mountain, forty odd barrels of flour and also several barrels in Beverly. Our horses were giving out in large numbers, and some dying from excessive labor and insufficient sustenance. Not being able to cross my artillery and wagons over the river, on my arrival I ordered a raft to be constructed, and the country to be

scoured in every direction for corn and wheat, and impressed two mills and run them day and night. Grain was very scarce, and had to be procured by very small quantities—sometimes less than a bushel at a house. I employed a considerable portion of my cavalry in collecting cattle and sending them to the rear. I required every thing to be paid for at fair prices, such as were the current rates before we arrived in the country. This gave general satisfaction in the country, and our currency was freely accepted. On the 29th I received my first information from General Jones. [See copy of his letter enclosed.] And on the same day I ascertained that the enemy was massing his troops at Janelew, a village about midway between Buckhannon and Clarksburg, and fortifying his position. The 30th was spent in collecting corn and cattle.

On the 1st of May, hearing nothing further from General Jones, I sent Colonel Imboden to Weston with his regiment of cavalry. He found the place evacuated and stores destroyed, but got confirmation of the fact that the enemy was at Janelew. Fearing that General Jones had been cut off in his attempt to join me, I gave orders that night to move early in the morning towards Phillippi. My raft was completed, and I was ready to cross the river. Just as we commenced moving, on the morning of the 2d, a courier arrived with intelligence that General Jones was within six miles, and brought information of the destruction of the iron bridge at Fairmont, on the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and that a party I had sent out, under Lieutenant Sterns, of the nineteenth cavalry, had succeeded in burning all the bridges for thirty miles west of Fairmont, and that the bridge on the Northwestern Virginia railroad, six miles east of Clarksburg, at Bridgeport, had also been burnt. On receiving this information, I changed my direction of march towards Weston, feeling confident that, with General Jones' brigade and my own force united, we would be strong enough to hold our own and probably defeat the enemy at Janelew or Clarksburg. My own command had lost over two hundred by desertion, after passing Beverly, from Dunn's battalion dismounted cavalry, in consequence of an order published by me prohibiting the seizure of horses or other property from citizens for private uses. These men had expected to mount themselves off the country. Before I got away from Buckhannon General Jones arrived and approved the plan of moving on to Weston, though he had but a small proportion of his command with him. I here stated to him that, being the ranking officer, he would, of course, assume the command as long as we remained together; which he did. The road was so bad that we did not reach Weston till Sunday morning, the 3d of May. I at once sent scouts towards Clarksburg and ascertained that the enemy was there, several thousand strong, and were fortifying a pass at the mouth of Lost creek, eight miles this side of Clarksburg.

On the 4th, General Jones arrived, with part of his command, and went into camp. I at once set to work to scour the country for grain and cattle. Very little of the former was obtained though we got a large number of fine cattle.

On the 5th, a considerable part of General Jones' brigade arrived from Beverly. My pickets at Janelew, was surrounded and attacked, but all escaped except three, whose horses were killed and they captured. The picket reported the advance of a large force, and we expected a fight. During the day, I had received, from a confidential and perfectly reliable source, an accurate statement of the enemy's forces at Clarksburg, giving the regiments, their size and their batteries. The whole force was between four thousand six hundred and five thousand infantry, and twelve field guns, and they had been busy several days entrenching. Generals Kenly and Roberts were present in person, and reinforcements were hourly expected. These arrived next day, increasing the force to from six thousand to eight thousand men. It was agreed between General Jones and myself that we could not attack the enemy with a reasonable prospect of success. My command had been reduced, not only by the desertions above mentioned, but by a large number of sick and worn out men left at Beverly and Buckhannon, and a great many detailed as guards for the various droves of cattle on their way east, leaving me not over two thousand two hundred or two thousand three hundred effective men. General Jones had, I believe, about twelve hundred. Defeat so far in the interior would have been destructive; we therefore determined to separate on the morning of the 6th, General Jones going west to attack the Northwestern Virginia railroad, and I to move southward to Summersville, in Nicholas county, where we would unite again.

Some days previous to this, I had sent a dispatch to General Sam Jones, informing him that such would probably be our route, and suggesting a co-operative movement on his part against the enemy at Fayetteville, and in the Kanawha. This dispatch I sent into Braxton by fifteen of my own men, with instructions to get it through by any possible means in their power. They employed a faithful citizen to take it to Lewisburg, but it has never been heard from since.

On the 6th, I ordered back all the sick and stores from Buckhannon and Beverly to Monterey, and moved towards Summersville at an early hour. The roads were so horribly bad that at night we had only reached a point five miles and a half from Weston. The next day, with extraordinary labor, we made two miles and a half, and on the 8th, six miles more, making fourteen miles in three days, and to do this with my battery I had to destroy the spare wheels, and threw away fifty solid shot from each caisson. Up to the ninth it rained hard fourteen days, and was clear only six, and the roads everywhere were almost impassable, and my animals rarely got any food except the young grass we found along the road. No incident of interest occurred on the march till we reached Big Birch river in Braxton, on the evening of the 12th. At Bulltown, Suttonsville and Big Birch, the enemy had block-houses and entrenchments, and had destroyed at each place large amounts of stores laid in for the summer's campaign. I destroyed their quarters and block-houses at these several places. On the night of the 12th, I received a dispatch from Colonel Imboden, who was twelve miles in advance, that he had heard the enemy was preparing to evacuate Summersville, and had determined to attack

them at once, and asking me to support him as soon as possible. At two, A. M., that night, another courier arrived, with intelligence that Colonel Imboden had entered Summersville, and found the enemy gone about an hour, his force consisting of the ninety-first Ohio and two companies of cavalry; that he immediately pursued and overtook him about six miles on the way to Gauley bridge; made a vigorous assault on the rear guard, (mounted,) capturing twenty-three prisoners, twenty-eight wagons, loaded with supplies, and one hundred and sixty-eight mules and their harness. Two of the wagons were smashed up in the melee; all the others he saved with the teams. I immediately ordered reveille, and, by a forced march of twenty miles, tired as my men were, reached Summersville at three, P. M., and found all safe and quiet. Colonel Imboden had less than two hundred men with him in this affair, in which he captured the train of over a regiment of the enemy, and brought it safely away. The capture was most handsomely made, and was most opportune; the men had only been allowed half a pound of meal per day after leaving Beverly, and our scanty supplies were exhausted. We had but one day's salt left, as a part of our original stores had been sent back from Beverly, to lighten transportation, and expected to get none till we reached Greenbrier. The artillery and wagon horses were almost worn out, and these fresh mules enabled me to relieve them. General Jones arrived at Summersville the same evening, with part of his command, the remainder coming up next morning. We ascertained that the road to Carnifax ferry, over the Gauley, was blockaded to such an extent that it would take several days to open it, and the ferry-boat at Hughes' ferry was sunk.

Finding the delay would be great in crossing my own large train at this ferry, I consented, at their own request, that the twenty-second regiment and Dunn's battalion might take that route *via* Meadow Bluff to Lewisburg, raising the boat for that purpose, and I, with the remainder of my command, would go up to Gauley, about twenty miles, by a country road but little known or traveled, and ford that river at the mouth of Cranbury Cross over to Cherry Tree river, and into Greenbrier near Frankfort, by what is known there as the Cold Knob road, over which it was said but two wagons had ever passed before. I reached Sinking creek, in Greenbrier, in four days, a distance of over fifty miles.

On the third day out from Summersville, I received my first dispatch from General Samuel Jones, a copy of which I enclose. It came too late for me to act upon its suggestions. Reaching Greenbrier, our troubles ended. We rested one day and came on to this place by easy marches.

The results of the expedition were not as great, perhaps, as they would have been with favorable weather and good roads. General Jones has doubtless communicated the immense destruction of property he effected on the railroad and elsewhere. In the horrible condition of the roads, I could not move with the celerity that was desirable, and deemed myself fortunate in being able, by pursuing an interior route, to keep the way of escape open at all times for General

Jones, whilst he, being mounted, ventured to go much further than I could do. I compelled the enemy to destroy large and valuable stores at Beverly, Buckhannon, Weston, Bulltown, Suttonsville and Big Birch, captured and brought away over one hundred thousand dollars worth of horses, mules, wagons and arms, burnt their block-houses and stockades, forced them to burn three important and valuable covered turnpike bridges, burnt six or eight wooden railroad bridges west of Fairmont, enabled the Government agents to buy and bring out to places of safety, over three thousand one hundred head of fine cattle, at a cost, stated to me by Major Tate, who procured a large part of them, of three hundred thousand dollars less than they would sell for anywhere within our lines. I was thirty-seven days gone, marched over four hundred miles, and subsisted my command on half rations a great part of the time.

I lost one lieutenant, (Vincent,) nineteenth cavalry, and one man in the tenth cavalry, killed; and left, to fall into the hands of the enemy, three men wounded at Beverly, and eight sick, and three prisoners captured; a total loss of sixteen. I secured between seventy-five and one hundred recruits for my own command, including the twenty-fifth and thirty-first regiments, and Colonel William L. Jackson got between three hundred and four hundred. In this respect we were all disappointed. The people now remaining in the Northwest are, to all intents and purposes, a conquered people. Their spirits are broken by tyranny, where they are true to our cause, and those who are against us are the blackest-hearted, most despicable villains upon the continent. I learned much on this expedition that would be of deep interest to the Government to know, but this is not the proper time or place to communicate it.

I cannot close this already prolix report without expressing my admiration of the conduct of men and officers, with the exception of part of Dunn's battalion referred to above. Lieutenant Colonel Dunn and a large part of his battalion are excellent officers and soldiers, and it is to be regretted that their good example is lost upon the remainder.

I have heard scarcely a complaint of any wrong done to private rights of person or property, by the men under my command. They were nearly all Northwestern Virginians and had much to provoke them to vengeance upon a dastard foe who had outraged their unprotected families, but with the willing obedience of the true Confederate soldier, every man obeyed all orders to respect private rights, even of their traitor neighbors.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. IMBODEN,  
*Brigadier General commanding.*



## GENERAL W. E. JONES TO GENERAL IMBODEN.

EVANSVILLE, VA., April 27, 1863.

General J. D. IMBODEN,

*Commanding at Beverly :*

GENERAL: I arrived here this morning with my cavalry. I sent Col. Harman with Major Brown and Captain McNeil to Oakland, from Greenland, night before last, moving myself, with the residue of my command, on Rowlesburg or Cheat bridge. My horses and men were much jaded by bad weather, and my forced march from Moorefield to Cheat bridge. What success attended Colonel Harman I have not yet learned. I did not succeed in destroying the bridge or tresselling at Cheat river. I have come here to feed men and horses, and wait for news and junction with Harman, when I will make my way to you. My movements, as a matter of course, will be controlled by circumstances. A rumor reaches us of your having driven the enemy out of Beverly. General Mulligan started from Webster, on the Grafton and Parkersburg railroad, to succor the force driven from Beverly. I am impatient for news from you, as also from Harman.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,

*Brigadier General commanding.*

## GENERAL SAM JONES TO GENERAL IMBODEN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WESTERN VIRGINIA, }  
*Dublin, May 14, 1863. }*

Brigadier General J. D. IMBODEN,

*Summersville :*

GENERAL: I have just now received Major Claiborne's letter of the 13th, yesterday, from Lewisburg, informing me that he left you and your command at Bulltown on the 9th instant; that Brigadier General W. E. Jones had left Weston to destroy the railroad between Clarksburg and Parkersburg; that after having accomplished that work you and Jones would unite at Summersville, and that then you would be ready to move on Charleston or any other point I might designate. He says, further, that you are without commissary stores, except beef, on which alone your men are subsisting.

I have directed Brigadier General Echols to send from Lewisburg to Summersville a supply of flour for you and all the small ammuni-

tion he can send, and to move forward with a regiment and battalion (or two battalions) of infantry, a section of artillery and company of cavalry, to Summersville, to support you, and relieve you of your surplus cattle, trains or other property you may desire to send to the rear. I have also ordered Colonel McCausland to move from Princeton to Fayetteville, with about twelve hundred infantry, a battery, and company of cavalry, to threaten Fayetteville, and be in readiness to profit by any detachment the enemy may make from that point to oppose you, and, if practicable, to co-operate with you. If you and W. E. Jones unite at Summersville, or if you alone reach that point, and your men are in condition to continue the expedition, I wish you to move from Summersville, strike the Kanawha river at or near Montgomery's ferry, avoiding the enemy's defensive works near Gauly bridge, clear out the Kanawha Valley if you can, (and since you have accomplished so much, I do not know well what else you are capable of,) from Gauly bridge to Charleston, then cross at or near Montgomery's ferry and appear in rear of Fayetteville. By that time McCausland ought to appear in front of the same place, and, by co operation, you and McCausland can take Fayetteville and probably capture the troops there. That would be a handsome winding up of your brilliant expedition.

The latest and most reliable information I have of the enemy's force in the Kanawha is this:

Twelfth Ohio, two hundred and thirty strong, at Fayetteville Court-House.

Ninety first Ohio, six hundred and fifty strong, at Fayetteville Court-House.

Forty-fifth Ohio, five hundred strong, on Elk river and at Lessonsville.

Twenty-third Ohio, five hundred strong, at Charleston.

Thirteenth Virginia, three hundred strong, at Hurricane and Coal rivers.

Eighth Virginia, one hundred and twenty strong, at Winfield.

Second Virginia cavalry, seven hundred strong, distributed generally through the Valley.

Total number of troops, three thousand.

No troops at Gauly. A report was current in Kanawha on 22d instant, that a force was moving on Summersville. A small detachment of the second Virginia cavalry and a battery of artillery was sent to Summersville.

Since then, namely, on the 2d instant, Lieutenant Colonel Edgar handsomely repulsed the second Virginia cavalry at Lewisburg and punished them severely.

If the above estimate of the enemy's force in the Kanawha Valley is correct, and I believe it is, you ought to be able to clear it out easily.

Communicate with me fully and freely whenever and wherever you

can. I have only time to congratulate you on your success so far, and to wish you a brilliant winding up of the expedition. In haste.

Very respectfully, and truly yours, &c.,

SAM JONES, *Major General.*

True copy:

G. W. McPHAIL,

*Aid-de-Camp.*

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## ORDER OF GENERAL SCHENCK.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, }  
*Baltimore, Md., March 27, 1863.* }

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
 No. 19. }

The following named troops of this Army Corps will constitute the

### FIRST DIVISION,

charged especially with the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, from Monocacy bridge to the Ohio river, and to the command of which Brigadier General B. F. Kelley, United States volunteers, is assigned.

### FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General John R. Kenly, United States volunteers, commanding.

The first regiment Maryland volunteers, infantry, Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Bowerman, commanding.

The seventh regiment Maryland volunteers, infantry, Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Webster, commanding.

The eighth regiment Maryland volunteers, infantry, Colonel W. W. Denison.

Baltimore battery light artillery, Captain F. W. Alexander.

Battery L; seventeenth Indiana light artillery, Captain Milton S. Miner.

The fourteenth regiment Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker.

### SECOND BRIGADE.

Brigadier General William H. Morris, United States volunteers, commanding.

The fifth regiment Maryland volunteers, infantry, Colonel Wm. L. Schley.

The sixth regiment New York heavy artillery, Major E. R. Kravis, commanding.

The fourteenth regiment Massachusetts heavy artillery, (four companies,) Major F. A. Rolfe, commanding.

Battery four, Maine light artillery, Captain O. W. Robinson.

Detachment fiftieth regiment New York volunteers, infantry, as engineers, Captain W. V. Personius, commanding.

Independent company Pennsylvania volunteers, infantry, as engineers, Captain Albert S. White, commanding.

### THIRD BRIGADE.

Colonel B. F. Smith, one hundred and twenty-sixth regiment Ohio volunteers, commanding.

The one hundred and twenty-sixth regiment Ohio volunteers, infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Wm. H. Harlan, commanding.

The fifteenth regiment Virginia volunteers, infantry, Colonel M. McCaslin.

The one hundred and sixth regiment New York volunteers, infantry, Colonel E. C. James.

Battery C, sixth regiment Virginia volunteers, infantry, serving as artillery, Captain T. A. Maulsby.

Companies A, B, C, and D, P. H. B. Maryland volunteers, cavalry, Major H. A. Cole.

### FOURTH BRIGADE.

Colonel James M. Campbell, fifty-fourth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, infantry, commanding.

The first regiment Virginia volunteers, infantry, Colonel James Thoburn.

The fifty-fourth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, infantry, Lieutenant Colonel John P. Sinton, commanding.

Battery E, first Virginia volunteers, artillery, Captain A. C. Moore.

Ringgold battalion, Pennsylvania volunteers, cavalry, Captain John Keys, commanding.

Company of Washington's independent Pennsylvania volunteers, cavalry, Captain A. J. Greenfield.

### FIFTH BRIGADE.

Colonel James A. Mulligan, twenty-third Illinois volunteers, infantry, commanding.

The twenty-third regiment Illinois volunteers, infantry, Lieutenant Colonel James Quirk, commanding.

The fourteenth regiment Virginia volunteers, infantry, Colonel Andrew S. Core.

The second regiment P. H. B. Maryland volunteers, infantry, Colonel Robert Bruce.

Mulligan's Illinois battery, Captain John Rourke.

## SIXTH BRIGADE.

Colonel W. Wilkinson, sixth regiment Virginia volunteers, infantry, commanding.

The sixth regiment Virginia volunteers, infantry, Major J. H. Showalter.

The eleventh regiment Virginia volunteers, infantry, Colonel D. Frost.

Two independent companies, exempts, Captains R. Hamilton and Perry G. West.

By command of Major General Schenck.

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,

*Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.*

Official:

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Aid-de-Camp.*

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On General Imboden's report was the following endorsement:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, JUNE 15, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

Although the expedition, under General Imboden, failed to accomplish all the results intended, it nevertheless rendered valuable service in the collection of stores, and in making the enemy uneasy for his communications with the west. The men and officers deserve much credit for the fortitude and endurance exhibited under the hardships and difficulties of the march, which interfered so seriously with the success of the enterprise.

R. E. LEE, *General.*

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER,

*Adjutant and Inspector General.*

June 16, 1863.



# BATTLE OF FLEETWOOD.

## REPORT OF GENERAL J. E. B. STUART.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, *June 13, 1863.*

Brigadier General R. H. CHILTON,

*A. A. & I. General, Army Northern Virginia :*

GENERAL : I have the honor to submit the following report of the battle of Fleetwood, fought on the 9th instant :

Soon after dawn, on the morning of the 9th, sharp firing of small arms was heard in the direction of Beverly's ford, indicating a crossing of the Rappahannock by the enemy. Brigadier General Jones, whose pickets were at that ford, having heard the firing, notified me of it, and having first sent forward his grand guard, put the remainder of his command quickly in the saddle and repaired to the support of his pickets. The horse artillery, encamped on the Beverly's ford road, was hastily hitched up and put in position; and orders were given to Brigadier Generals Hampton and Robertson to move their brigades to the front, and to W. H. F. Lee, near Wellford's, to move his brigade towards Beverly's, drawing towards him Fitz Lee's brigade, commanded by Colonel Munford, each having a section of Brethed's battery. Before the commands had reached Fleetwood heights, where I encamped the night before, I received notice from General Robertson's pickets at Kelly's ford, that the enemy was crossing infantry, with some cavalry, at that point—two regiments being already over. I therefore sent Colonel Black's first South Carolina cavalry, of Hampton's brigade, down that road to hold the enemy in check till Robertson's brigade could relieve him. Hampton's brigade was directed to a more central position, between the two roads, on Jones' right, except the second South Carolina cavalry, Colonel Butler, which was held in reserve at Brandy. While these dispositions were being made, Jones' brigade became hotly engaged with the enemy's infantry and cavalry forces, which were advancing through the extensive woodland on the Beverly's Ford road, and extricated the horse artillery from its exposed position. Brigadier General Jones commanded, in this contest, (in which Acting Brigadier General B. F. Davis, United States Army, was killed,) the horse artillery, taking position to command the road and the open space on either side, near St. James' church, being, at the same time, in plain view of Fleetwood. Robertson's brigade having been sent toward's Kelly's, I

repaired in person to Jones' position, and found the enemy checked, and his advance apparently abandoned. The movement of W. H. F. Lee's brigade towards Beverly's ford contributed to check the advance of the enemy at this point: for, attacking him in flank, he seriously threatened his rear, while Hampton closed upon his left flank, deploying sharpshooters in the woods in his front. Hearing from General Robertson that the enemy was still crossing at Kelly's, and that the cavalry that had crossed there, apparently two regiments, was moving in the direction of Stephensburg, Colonel Butler's first South Carolina cavalry was ordered at once to the latter point, and Wickham's regiment (fourth Virginia cavalry) was sent to his support; also one piece of artillery, and the promise of more force if he needed it. I had all the wagons of the division sent to the rear, towards Culpeper Court-House, *including every vestige of my own camp*. I also sent Assistant Engineer F. S. Robertson to Brandy, to attend in person to the posting of a dismounted battalion of Hampton's brigade, down the road from Brandy Station, towards Carrico's mills, one of the approaches from Kelly's. [I afterwards ascertained that this battalion could not be found, and was consequently never posted.] General Robertson reported the enemy in force, of artillery and infantry, in his front, and the cavalry bearing further to his right. Brigadier General Jones had sent me an infantry prisoner of Slocum's corps. These facts, as well as the strength and advantages of the position, determined me to make the real stand on the Fleetwood ridge. To this point I also ordered a section of artillery in reserve, and posted there my adjutant general, Major McClellan, in observation, while I was absent on the left.

On a field geographically so extensive, and much of it wooded, presenting to the enemy so many avenues of approach, I deemed it highly injudicious to separate my command into detachments to guard all the approaches, as in such case the enemy could concentrate upon any one and overwhelm it, and take the others in detail, especially as I was aware that the entire cavalry force of the enemy had crossed the river, with a large proportion of artillery, and supported by nine regiments of infantry, on the road to Kelly's, and seven on the road to Beverly's ford. I conceived it to be my policy to keep my command concentrated, except sufficient to watch and delay the enemy as to his real move, and then strike him with my whole force. Major McClellan reported to me that the column referred to appeared to be advancing upon the Fleetwood hill, having turned to the right from the Stephensburg road. The artillery sent to that hill unfortunately had little ammunition. Ordering more artillery to that point, and directing General Jones to send two regiments, without delay, to hold the heights, I repaired in person to that point, leaving General Jones, with the remainder of his brigade, to occupy the enemy in his front.

The force moving on Fleetwood was at first reported to be two regiments, but as I approached I saw that the force was larger, and then sent orders to Hampton and Robertson to move up their brigades, and to Jones to follow, notifying General W. H. F. Lee to rejoin the command on the left. Harman's and White's regiments, (Jones' brigade,)



led the advance, and the former reached the hill about fifty yards in advance of the enemy, and just as the piece of artillery, which had, up to that time, checked the enemy's advance having fired its last round, was retiring from the hill. The contest for the hill was prolonged and spirited. Harman's regiment, (twelfth Virginia cavalry,) attacked the enemy, driving back his advance, but broke in confusion at the approach of the enemy's reserve, and in doing so deranged very much White's column, which was advancing to his support, and lessened materially the force of White's charge. That dashing officer, with the brave spirits he could hold together, broke the enemy's advance, and penetrated to his artillery, for which he was endeavoring to gain position on the hill, but the enemy was too strong for him. The more effectually to support White, the sixth Virginia cavalry, Major Flournoy commanding, was ordered by me to leave the house to the right, facing southward, and attack that portion of the enemy in flank, which Harman and White engaged in front. This regiment, it appears, also reached the enemy's battery, but was unable to hold it. The artillery was hurried up after White and Harman, and participated in their charge to such an extent, that the cannoneers were for a time engaged hand to hand with the enemy. At this critical moment the leading regiment of Hampton's brigade, (Colonel Young's Georgia regiment,) came up and made a brilliant charge upon the flank of the enemy, supported by Black's first South Carolina cavalry, thus checking his advance on the hill, while the first North Carolina cavalry, (Colonel Baker,) supported by the Jeff. Davis legion, (Lieut. Col. Waring,) Hampton's brigade, sweeping around on Young's left, facing southward, made a series of charges, most successful and brilliant.

Colonel Lomax pushed thence directly to Brandy station, a short distance to his front and right, and dispersing the enemy at that point, after a sharp encounter, pursued his flying forces down the road towards Kelly's, till the fire of our artillery, directed upon the retreating column, made it necessary to desist. The dust was so great that it was impossible to distinguish friends from foes at that distance.

General Hampton had an opportunity, being directly on the enemy's flank, of cutting off a large portion of the force which attacked our right flank, which he was directed to improve, but the fire of our artillery, it appears, stopped him also. Two of his regiments, the Cobb legion and first South Carolina cavalry, were ordered by me to reform in the flat near Fleetwood, as a support to our artillery.

Robertson's brigade, which, in withdrawing from the vicinity of Kelly's ford, had some distance to march, reached the scene of action too late to participate in the fight.

My first care was now to open communication with Culpeper and Stephensburg, which Colonel Lomax was directed to do, and which was soon effected. Until this time I had heard nothing from Stephensburg, since Colonel Butler first moved down from Brandy.

The enemy now debouched rapidly with infantry and artillery from the direction of Thompson's House and St. James Church, (Jones'

late position on our left,) and threatened an immediate attack on the hill, (Fleetwood,) firing furiously. This advance upon Fleetwood made it absolutely necessary to desist from our pursuit of the force retreating towards Kelly's, particularly as the infantry, known to be on that road, would very soon have terminated the pursuit.

Jones' brigade was posted behind Fleetwood, with artillery on the heights, and his sharpshooters were engaged with the enemy's infantry to the left. Hampton's brigade was in position on the right, as we now faced, (northwards.) Our artillery had scarcely a round of ammunition left, but great exertions were made to supply it.

Brigadier General W. H. F. Lee having joined our left, facing northward, on the same range of hills, was closely followed by Buford's division, composed principally of regulars, while the infantry skirmishers pushed through the woods to within three hundred yards of our position. At this moment General W. H. F. Lee engaged the enemy in a series of brilliant charges with his regiments, alternately routing the enemy, and, overpowered, falling back to reform. This continued till Munford's brigade, which, having been anxiously expected, arrived opposite this portion of the field, and was ordered in at once to the attack in flank.

The enemy fell back, and Munford's sharpshooters pressed him all the way to Beverly's ford on the left. Our whole line followed the enemy to the river, skirmishing with his rear, and our line of pickets was re-established that night. Our infantry skirmishers, advancing through the woods, did not engage the enemy. About the time of General W. H. F. Lee's hot engagement on the left, I received intelligence of affairs at Stephensburg. The two regiments sent there failed to resist the enemy effectually, and one, the fourteenth Virginia cavalry, broke in utter confusion, without firing a gun, in spite of every effort of the colonel to rally the men to the charge. This regiment usually fights well, and its stampede on this occasion is unaccountable. Colonel Wickham's report is herewith forwarded. The first South Carolina cavalry, Colonel Butler, which had the advance there, had also a portion of its column thrown into confusion, which extended through the whole of the fourth Virginia. Owing to the casualties to officers of the first South Carolina regiment, no report has yet been received of its operations. The movement of the enemy on Stephensburg ought to have been checked, by the force sent there, sufficiently long for reinforcements to be sent.

Attention is called to the accompanying reports of subordinate commanders for a more detailed account of their operations in this battle, and the names of those specially distinguished.

Brigadier Generals Hampton, W. H. F. Lee and Jones, were prompt in the execution of orders, and conformed readily to the emergencies arising.

Brigadier General Robertson kept the enemy in check on the Kelly's ford road, but did not conform to the movement of the enemy to the right, of which he was cognizant, so as to hold him in check, or thwart him by a corresponding move of a portion of his command in the same direction. He was too far off for me to give orders to do so

in time. His detailed report, will, I hope, account for this. General Robertson's command, though not engaged, was exposed to the enemy's artillery fire and behaved well.

Colonel Munford's delay in coming to the field has not been satisfactorily accounted for, as the distance was not very great.

General Jones' brigade had the hardest fighting, all five regiments having been engaged twice. The twelfth Virginia cavalry broke unnecessarily after a successful charge, which confusion entailed, as usual, harder fighting and severe loss on itself as well as on the rest of the command. Brigadier General W. H. F. Lee's brigade was handled in a handsome and highly satisfactory manner by that gallant officer, who received a severe wound through the leg in one of the last of the brilliant charges of his command on the heights. I regret very much the absence of his report, especially because his brigade, being not so much under my own eye, I am unable to mention with particularity the gallantry of the officers and men of his brigade. Still more do I deplore the casualty which deprives us for a short time only, it is hoped, of his valuable services. The command of his brigade thereafter devolved upon Colonel J. R. Chambliss, thirteenth Virginia cavalry.

The conduct of the horse artillery under that daring and efficient officer, Major R. F. Beckham, deserves the highest praise. Not one piece was ever in the hands of the enemy, though at times the cannoners had to fight, pistol and sword in hand, in its defence. The accompanying report of Major Beckham shows one instance particularly deserving special mention. Lieutenants Ford and Haxton, of the Stuart horse artillery, charged the enemy with their detachments, and private Sudley, of the same battery, knocked one of the enemy off his horse with the sponge-staff. The officers and men behaved with the greatest gallantry, and the mangled bodies of the enemy show the effectiveness of their fire. Two of the enemy's guns were turned upon him with decided effect; the other was disabled. The enemy's loss is not known, and will, as far as possible, be carefully concealed by him. His dead on the field, together with the wounded and prisoners taken, exceed our entire loss, while he claims to have carried off his dead officers and all his wounded. A list of one hundred and ninety-two of his wounded, who reached one hospital in Alexandria, among whom were infantry, as well as cavalry, is published in his paper, and in that list thirty-six regiments are represented, and it is not claimed that this hospital received all. Their dead, among whom were several field officers, were buried on different parts of the field before an opportunity was afforded to count them. A large number of arms, equipments, horses, six flags, and three pieces of his best ordnance, two of which are serviceable, were captured. A list of captures is appended, as well as a statement of our killed, wounded, and missing, amounting to about four hundred and eighty total.

Among our gallant dead, the memory of whose deeds of heroism on the battle-field will be an heirloom to posterity, I am grieved to record Colonel Sol. Williams, second North Carolina cavalry, as fearless as

he was efficient; the brave and chivalrous Lieutenant Colonel Frank Hampton, second South Carolina cavalry, mortally wounded. The names of the other officers killed will be found appended. The limits of this report will not admit of the names of those brave spirits who have fallen in the ranks, but their names are recorded on the muster rolls of fame, and will live in the lasting remembrance of a grateful people. Lieutenant Colonel Phillips, thirteenth Virginia cavalry, a gallant officer, and Major M. D. Ball, eleventh Virginia cavalry, are among the wounded. Captain Benjamin S. White, of the regular army, serving on my staff, behaved with the most distinguished gallantly, and was wounded painfully in the neck.

Colonel Lomax, eleventh Virginia cavalry; Colonel Young, Georgia Legion, and Lieutenant Colonel White, thirty-fifth Virginia battalion, as coming under my own eye, handled their regiments admirably, and behaved with conspicuous daring. The last mentioned, though painfully wounded, is still in command of his regiment, on active and important duty. Colonel A. W. Harman, twelfth Virginia cavalry, while bravely leading his regiment, was wounded in the neck, but retained command till night. Colonel M. C. Butler, second South Carolina cavalry, received a severe wound, causing the loss of his foot, which deprived his regiment and the country of his gallant and valuable services for a time. Captain W. D. Farley, of South Carolina, a volunteer aid on my staff, was mortally wounded by the same shell, and displayed, even in death, the same loftiness of bearing and fortitude which has characterised him through life. He had served, without emolument, long, faithfully, and always with distinction. No nobler champion has fallen. May his spirit abide with us.

My own staff, on this, as on all other occasions, acquitted themselves handsomely. Major Heros Von Borcke, a gallant Prussian, who has fought bravely and served faithfully for one year, was everywhere, animating by his presence and prowess, and checking the wavering and broken. Major H. B. McClellan, assistant adjutant general, displayed the same zeal, gallantry and efficiency which has, on every battle-field, in the camp, or on the march, so distinguished him as to cause his selection for his present position. Surgeon Talcott, Eliason, Major Andrew R. Venable, assistant adjutant general, Captain W. W. Blackford, engineers, Captain John Esten Cooke, chief of ordnance, Captain J. L. Clarke, volunteer aid, First Lieutenant C. Dabney, aid-de-camp, and Major Norman R. Fitzhugh, division quartermaster, all in their respective spheres, acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner. Surgeon Eliason, though without a superior in his profession, would, from his conduct on the field, excel as a colonel of cavalry. First Lieutenant Robert H. Goldsborough, aid-de-camp, while bearing an important message to Colonel Wickham, was captured by the enemy. Captain Blackford, engineers, has prepared a map of the country embraced in these operations.

To members of my personal escort, composed of privates from the ranks, I am especially indebted. Acting as they did, in the capacity of bearers of dispatches, oral or written, they discharged their duty with a zeal, fidelity and intelligence deserving high praise.

Private Foy, of General Robertson's escort, was the first who brought me reliable news of the enemy's movement towards Stephensburg.

Captain W. B. Wooldridge, fourth Virginia cavalry, Lieutenant J. L. Jones, second Virginia cavalry, and Lieutenant R. B. Kennon, P. A. C. S., members of general court-martial, Fitz Lee's brigade, lately adjourned, while *en route* to join their commands, met, near Brandy, a party of the enemy. Collecting a few stragglers, they attacked and routed the party, which was more than double their number, capturing a lieutenant, six privates and a guidon.

I am, General, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,  
*Major General commanding.*

*TABULAR STATEMENT of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores captured by Cavalry Division, A. N. Va., in the Battle of Fleetwood, June 9th, 1863:*

COMMAND.	Sharpe's carbines.	Pistols.	Sabres.	Enfield rifles.	Saddles.	Rifles.	Pieces of artillery.	Horses.	Prison'rs		REMARKS.
									Officers.	Enlist'd men.	
Hampton's brigade,	82	64	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	Of these prisoners, 60 were wounded. One newspaper reporter was also captured.
Robertson's "	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	
Fitz Lee's "	6	3	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
W. H. F. Lee's "	15	9	9	.....	4	1	.....	20	.....	.....	
W. E. Jones' "	52	152	107	.....	.....	32	3	.....	.....	.....	
Horse artillery,	8	4	8	.....	10	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	
Grand total.....	165	232	164	4	14	33	3	98	10	363	

*LIST of my personal escort who, as bearers of written or oral dispatches, particularly distinguished themselves:*

J. Thompson Quarles, Chief Field Telegraph.  
 Sergeant S. A. Nelson, Company B, fourth Virginia Cavalry.  
 Benjamin F. Weller, Company E, first Virginia Cavalry.  
 George N. Woodbridge, Company E, fourth Virginia Cavalry.  
 Ro. W. Goode, Company G, first Virginia Cavalry.  
 Frank H. Deane, Company E, fourth Virginia Cavalry.  
 A. H. Ellis, Company H, thirteenth Virginia Cavalry.  
 E. D. Cole, Company H, thirteenth Virginia Cavalry.  
 Theo. S. Garnett, Company —, ninth Virginia Cavalry.  
 W. T. Thompson, Company G, thirteenth Virginia Cavalry,  
 And privates McComb, Pearson, Grant, Lowry, House, Watson, Harris, Davis, Fewell, Jones and Smith.

*TABULAR STATEMENT of casualties in Cavalry Division, Army Northern Virginia, in the battle of Fleetwood, June 9th, 1863.*

COMMAND.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.	Horses.		REMARKS.
					Killed.	Wounded.	
Hampton's Brigade.....	15	55	50	120	.....	.....	*No rep't from White's Battalion, 35th Va. Loss heavy. Total loss in this brigade probably two hundred.
Robertson's Brigade.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Fitz Lee's Brigade.....	3	33	27	63	15	14	
W. H. F. Lee's Brigade*.....	13	70	7	90	.....	.....	
Jones' Brigade.....	19	82	47	200	.....	.....	
Horse Artillery.....	1	10	1	12	.....	.....	
Grand total.....	51	250	132	485	.....	.....	

*LIST OF CASUALTIES among officers of Cavalry Division, Army  
Northern Virginia, in the battle of Fleetwood, June 9th, 1863.*

WOUNDED.	NATURE OF WOUND.	KILLED,	COMMAND.
Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee..	slightly in thigh,		13th Va. Cav.
Lieut. Col. J. C. Phillips..	“ “	Col. Sol. Williams.....	2nd N. C. Cav.
		Captain Towson.....	9th Va. Cav.
Lieut. W. Richardson.....			10th “ “
Captain J. A. Marks.....			13th “ “
Captain J. Andrews.....	leg amputated.....		2nd N. C. Cav.
Lieut. Lucky.....			“ “ “
Lieut. Blassingame.....	mortally.....		“ “ “
Lieut. Puryear.....		Lieut. Col. Frank Hampton	3rd Va. Cav.
			2nd S. C. Cav.
Col. Butler.....	leg amputated.....		“ “ “
Captain Barringer.....			1st N. C. Cav.
		Captain R. Ap. C. Jones..	1st S. C. Cav.
Captain J. R. P. Fox.....			“ “ “
Captain B. P. Crampton...			7th Va. Cav.
		Lieut. Brown.....	6th “ “
		Lieut. Mann.....	“ “ “
Lieut. Allen.....			“ “ “
		Lieut. Hockman.....	5th “ “
Major M. D. Ball.....			“ “ “
Lieut. Sherrard.....			“ “ “
Colonel Harman.....			12th “ “
Lieut. Engle.....			“ “ “
James Marshall.....			“ “ “
Wm. H. Brownell.....			“ “ “
E. C. Randolph.....			“ “ “
G. Eastou.....			“ “ “

RECAPITULATION.

COMMAND.	KILLED.	WOUNDED.	COMMAND.	KILLED.	WOUNDED.
1st S. C. Cavalry,	1	1	9th Virginia Cavalry.	1	
2nd “ “	1	1	10th “ “		1
1st N. C. “		1	11th “ “	1	2
2nd “ “	1	4	12th “ “		6
3rd Va. “		1	13th “ “		2
6th. “ “	2	2	General officers,		1
7th “ “		1			
Total,	5	11	Total.	2	12

Grand total—Killed, 7; Wounded, 23.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, }  
June 15th, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, }  
No. 21. }

The Major General commanding congratulates the cavalry of the army of Northern Virginia upon the victory of Fleetwood, achieved, under Providence, by the prowess of their arms, on the 9th instant.

Comrades! Two divisions of the enemy's cavalry and artillery, *escorted* by a strong force of infantry, *tested your metal*, and found it *proof steel*. Your sabre blows, inflicted on that glorious day, have taught them again the weight of Southern vengeance.

You confronted, with cavalry and horse artillery alone, this force, held the infantry in check, routed the cavalry and artillery, capturing three pieces of the latter without losing a gun, and added six flags to the trophies of the nation, besides inflicting a loss in killed, wounded and missing, at least double our own, causing the entire force to retire beyond the Rappahannock.

Nothing but the enemy's infantry, strongly posted in the woods, saved his cavalry from capture or annihilation. An act of rashness on his part was severely punished by rout and the loss of his artillery. With an abiding faith in the God of battles, and a firm reliance on the sabre, your success will continue. Let the example and heroism of our lamented fallen comrades prompt us to renewed vigilance, and inspire us with devotion to duty.

J. E. B. STUART,  
*Major General commanding.*



## REPORT OF GENERAL HAMPTON.

HEADQUARTERS HAMPTON'S BRIGADE, }  
June 12th, 1863. }

Major H. B. McCLELLAN, *Assistant Adjutant General* :

MAJOR : I have the honor to lay before you the following report of the operations of my brigade, during the fight of the 9th instant, near Brandy station :

On the morning of that day, about six o'clock, hearing heavy firing on the picket line, I ordered my command to mount and proceed to the station, while I reported to General Stuart, at his headquarters. On arriving there, I was directed to take my command to the support of General Jones, who was engaging the enemy on the Beverly Ford road, leaving one regiment in reserve to protect Brandy station. The second South Carolina, Colonel Butler, was detailed for this purpose, with orders to picket the roads leading to Carico's mill and to Kelly's ford. One regiment, the first South Carolina, had already been sent off by General Stuart, by direct orders from the General to Colonel Black, and, as no information as to its position could be given to me, I could not find it for an hour or more. With the only three regiments thus left at my disposal, the first North Carolina and the Cobb and Jeff. Davis legions, I took position on the right of the artillery, which was engaged, and deployed one hundred men, dismounted, as sharpshooters, to dislodge the enemy from the woods in my front. Colonel Black rejoined the command at this point, and his sharpshooters were sent in with the others. Our men soon met the enemy, and drove them back steadily. Seeing that a heavy force of infantry and cavalry held the woods, I reinforced my sharpshooters by sending one hundred men to their support. Forming a junction, the whole line pressed forward, and, in my view, charged the enemy at double-quick, driving him from his position in confusion, until he fell upon his reserves. A heavy infantry fire here met my men, who were directly afterwards charged by the cavalry of the enemy. The Jeff. Davis legion was immediately thrown forward to support the sharpshooters, when the enemy instantly fled to the woods. The sharpshooters again advanced, regaining their lost ground, and were pressing forward, when, to my surprise, I discovered the enemy in my rear, attacking the hill upon which the headquarters of General Stuart were located, and over which ran the only road giving egress from my position. Knowing that if this hill was held by the enemy, I should be entirely surrounded, I at once began withdrawing my regiments, singly, and recalled my sharpshooters, who were ordered to fall back fighting. Both of these objects were accomplished safely, and I then notified General Robertson, who was on the Kelly's Mill road, of the position of the enemy, that I was moving to attack him, and that he had better withdraw rapidly, as my withdrawal would leave his rear entirely open. At this moment I received an order from General

Stuart to send up one regiment, at a gallop, as the enemy had possession of his headquarters. I ordered up a regiment, the eleventh, I think, of Jones' brigade, which had been left under my charge by General Jones, and at once followed, with the mounted men of my command, ordering the sharpshooters to mount and follow. Another message from General Stuart met me, as I was moving to attack the enemy, ordering up a second regiment at a gallop. I directed Colonel Young, Cobb legion, to take a gallop, and to charge the enemy, who were then driving our men in my front. The same orders were extended to Colonel Black, first South Carolina, who followed the Cobb legion closely. In conjunction with this charge on the enemy in front, I moved with the first North Carolina and the Jeff Davis legion, so as to turn his right. The leading regiments, Cobb's legion and first South Carolina, charged gallantly up the steep hill upon which the enemy were strongly posted, and swept them off in a perfect rout, without a pause or a check. Their guns were abandoned, and many of their men killed or captured. In the meantime, as the enemy attempted to escape down the side of the railroad, the two regiments which were with me met the head of his flying column, and dispersed them in every direction. The first North Carolina, which was in front, took many prisoners, and the colors of the eleventh New York regiment. The capture of the whole force, which had been driven from the hill, would have been almost certain, but that our own artillery, which had again been posted on the hill we had recovered, opened a heavy and well-directed fire at the head of my column.

The delay, rendered necessary to make this fire cease, enabled the enemy to gain the woods in his rear. I at once prepared to follow them, and ordered Colonels Black and Young to join me with their regiments, as I had only portions of the first North Carolina regiment and the Jeff Davis legion with me. In response to my order, their officers informed me that they had been directed by General Stuart to remain where they were to support the battery on the hill. No notice of this disposition of half of my brigade, by General Stuart, had been given to me by that officer, and I found myself deprived of two of my regiments at the very moment they could have reaped the fruits of the victory they had so brilliantly won. This division of my command left me too small a force to operate to advantage, and when the other regiments rejoined me I received orders to assume a position to protect the hill. This was done, and this closed the offensive operations of my brigade for the day, until late in the afternoon, when we drove a small party across the river below the railroad bridge, whilst in my position, however, to hold the hill, my men were subjected to a heavy artillery fire which they bore without even a momentary confusion. The second South Carolina, which had been left to protect Brandy Station, was ordered off by General Stuart without notifying me, and after its removal the enemy took unresisted possession of the station, which was in the rear of our whole position. This regiment having been detached from my command during the whole fight, I can make no report of its operations. I have called

for a report from the officers who commanded it, and it shall be forwarded as soon as received.

The accompanying reports of Colonels Baker, Black, Young and Lieutenant Colonel Waring are forwarded for the information of the Major General commanding. These reports show an aggregate loss of fifteen killed, fifty-five wounded and fifty missing, total loss one hundred and twenty. Amongst the killed, I regret to announce the name of Lieutenant Colonel Frank Hampton, second South Carolina regiment, a brave and gallant officer, and that of Captain Robin Ap. C. Jones, first South Carolina, a most admirable officer who fell whilst gallantly leading his men in the dashing charge made by his regiment. In the list of wounded, are Colonel Butler, who has lost his leg, thus depriving the service (for the present only I trust) of one of the most gallant and able officers it has been my good fortune to command; Captain Barringer, first North Carolina, who acted as field officer on that occasion, and who bore himself with marked coolness and good conduct; Captain Fox, first South Carolina, who commanded well the sharpshooters from that regiment, and Lieutenants Clanton and Singuefield, of the Cobb Legion. For particular instances of good conduct, on the part of officers and men, I beg to refer to reports of regimental commanders.

I cannot close this report without expressing my entire satisfaction at the conduct of the four regiments which were under my immediate command and observation, I have never seen any troops display greater coolness, bravery and steadiness. The sharpshooters charged and drove back the infantry skirmishers of the enemy, holding them in check perfectly, on the extreme right of our line. When the enemy had gained my rear, and it became necessary to dispossess them of the hill they had gained, which commanded the whole position, without the slightest confusion or hesitation (though their critical condition was manifest to all,) they moved to the charge, which they executed in the most brilliant manner and with complete success, recovering all the ground which had here been lost by our troops, and the ground which they had so gallantly won they held to the close of the fight. During the entire fight of twelve hours, I did not see, nor do I think there was, one single straggler from my ranks.

Where all the officers behaved so well it would be invidious to specify any particularly. All the commanding officers of regiments, met my fullest expectations and wishes. I beg to acknowledge my indebtedness to Colonels Baker, Black, Young, and Lieutenant Colonel Waring, commanding the regiments which were with me, for a large part of the success which attended our efforts in the late fight. They handled their commands with skill and judgement, whilst their conduct was marked by conspicuous gallantry. Captain Cowles, first North Carolina, accompanied by Captain Wood, of the same regiment, performed a dashing feat, by charging with a squadron through the ranks of the enemy, following him for some miles and returning around his column in safety with sixty prisoners.

The members of my staff, Captains Baker and Lownds, with Lieu-

tenants Preston and Hampton, rendered me invaluable assistance on the field, and bore themselves with great gallantry.

The reports of field officers show that two hundred and sixteen prisoners were captured by the brigade, whilst the ground over which they fought, proved by the dead and wounded on it how faithfully they performed their work.

In conclusion, I beg to express to my officers and men, in the most emphatic manner, my earnest thanks for their gallantry and good conduct displayed by them during the whole fight.

I am, Major, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,

*Brigadier General.*

## REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERTSON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, }  
June 12, 1863. }

Major H. B. McCLELLAN,  
*Assistant Adjutant General, &c. :*

MAJOR : On 9th instant, according to orders, my brigade proceeded to within two miles of Kelley's ford to check the enemy's advance upon the railroad, near which our forces were engaged. I dismounted a portion to oppose the enemy's infantry in the woods. The enemy's cannon had just opened when several orders were received to fall back rapidly to Brandy Station, the Yankees being in my rear. I had reported their advance upon Stephensburg and Brandy, and was ordered, through Lieutenant Johnston, to hold the ground in my front. One regiment of my brigade was then ordered to move rapidly to the General's headquarters. The other was instructed to cover the right and rear of Hampton's brigade. Both regiments were subsequently drawn up in line of battle to repel the advance of the enemy's columns, which finally moved to the left. One of my regiments was then ordered in that direction. I accompanied it, and, in accordance with instructions, deployed it as skirmishers to hold that wing until reinforcements should arrive. The other regiment remained with Hampton.

My command, although opposed to the enemy during the entire day, was not at any time actively engaged.

Will make a detailed report.

Very respectfully,

B. H. ROBERTSON,  
*Brigadier General commanding cavalry.*

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HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE, }  
June 13, 1863. }

Major H. B. McCLELLAN,  
*Assistant Adjutant General,*  
*Headquarters Cavalry Division :*

MAJOR : In answer to yours just received, I have the honor to make the following statement :

About two miles this side of Kelly's ford, at Brown's house, I think, I met Captain White falling back from his picket line. He

reported that five regiments of infantry and a large amount of cavalry had crossed the river and were slowly advancing towards the railroad. Just then the enemy's line of skirmishers emerged from the woods, and I at once dismounted a large portion of my command, and made such disposition of my entire force as seemed best calculated to retard their progress. I immediately sent scouting parties to my right and went forward myself to ascertain what was transpiring there. I soon learned that the enemy was advancing upon the Brandy Station road and dispatched Captain Worthington with the information. Soon afterwards the enemy was reported marching upon Stephensburg in large force. - I ordered Lieutenant Holcombe to report the fact to the Major General commanding, who informed me that a force had been sent to Stephensburg and that troops were at Brandy Station. Before receiving this message, I had contemplated making an attack in rear, should it meet the General's approval. I therefore sent Lieutenant James Johnston to report to General Stuart, who sent me orders to hold my front. A division of my force was impossible, as I needed them all. I consider it extremely fortunate that my command was not withdrawn from the position it occupied, (which was a very strong one,) as the enemy's force, consisting of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, were marching directly upon the right flank of our troops, engaged in front of Rappahannock Station. I had not force sufficient to hold in check (and it was vitally important to do so) this body, and at the same time follow the flanking party. All the facts may be summed up as follows: Before my arrival the enemy's cavalry had turned off to the points upon which they intended to march. They had posted artillery, cavalry, and infantry so as to cover this movement, or, if unopposed, march upon the railroad. Had I pursued the flanking party, the road I was ordered to defend would have been left utterly exposed. I acted according to orders and the dictates of judgment. I came to this army resolved that my official conduct should meet the approbation of my military superiors, and whenever, in their opinion, I deserve censure, I shall most cheerfully submit to official investigation.

Very respectfully, Major,

Your obedient servant,

B. H. ROBERTSON,

*Brigadier General commanding cavalry.*

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ENDORSEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, }  
 June 13, 1863. }

Respectfully forwarded. It is very clear that General Robertson intended to do what was right. At the time Lieutenant Johnston reported to me, it was too late for any movement to have been made

from General Robertson's front, and it would have been extremely hazardous for him to have interposed his command between the enemy's infantry and artillery, and the column of cavalry that had already passed on his right flank. At the time he arrived on the spot, it is presumed he could have made the detachment to get to the front of the flanking column and delay its progress.

J. E. B. STUART,

*Major General.*

## REPORT OF BRIGADIER GENERAL W. E. JONES.

HEADQUARTERS JONES' CAVALRY BRIGADE, }  
Brandy Station, Va., June 11, 1863. }

Major H. B. McCLELLAN,

*Assistant Adjutant General, Cavalry Division :*

MAJOR: I have the honor to enclose the reports of the commanders of troops under me on the 9th instant, in the battle near this place, and to submit such remarks as seem pertinent to the occasion.

At daylight, the report of small arms, in the direction of Beverly's ford, indicated a serious attack. Knowing the park of division artillery was without other protection than the pickets in front, its safety was doubtful. The sixth Virginia cavalry was on picket at the time, and the seventh Virginia cavalry was grand guard. Going to the scene of action at the top of speed, the sixth and seventh regiments were found rapidly approaching the position of the enemy, only a few hundred yards beyond the artillery. The batteries being neither ready for action nor movement, it was a matter of the utmost importance to gain time. Major Flournoy, in command of the sixth, was ordered down the Beverly road, and to its right, and Lieutenant Colonel Marshall on his left. Both were directed to attack with vigor whatever force they encountered. At the same time directions were sent to the artillery to withdraw as quietly as practicable from the edge of the woods. The cavalry did its work well, but with considerable sacrifice. The artillery took position near the brick church. Captain W. K. Martin, assistant adjutant general, having ordered up the eleventh and twelfth regiments and thirty-fifth battalion Virginia cavalry, they were posted in support of the artillery. When the sixth and seventh regiments could no longer withstand greatly superior numbers of footmen in the woods, they retired to the right and left of the position held by the remainder of the brigade. By this time the enemy had penetrated through the woods, showing himself in some force in the open ground. A little shelling having caused a withdrawal, an attack was deemed expedient. Colonel Harman, leading with his regiment, moved along the road, supported on the left by the thirty-fifth battalion and eleventh regiment. As the head of Colonel Harman's regiment reached the woods, it received a severe fire, and was immediately charged by cavalry. The prompt arrival of support soon turned the tide of battle in our favor. The enemy lost here very considerably in killed and wounded, and heavily in prisoners. About this time General Hampton took position on my right, and General W. H. F. Lee notified me he was on my left. He was requested to keep up connection with me, which, for some time, was done, our lines making a right angle at the juncture. The enemy now made his appearance in our rear at Brandy Station and Miller's house. This was the force which, early in the day, was reported by Captain Grimsly, through me to General Stuart, as advancing from



Kelleysville. Two regiments having been called for to meet this force of the enemy, the twelfth regiment and thirty-fifth battalion were sent, and the sixth regiment soon followed in support. General Hampton having withdrawn to the east side of the railroad, this part of the field was left in my charge, with only a section of artillery and one regiment of cavalry, (the eleventh,) the seventh regiment being then well to the left, more in connection with General Lee than with myself. My position becoming isolated, and my force inadequate, I had started to make closer connection with General Lee, on my left, with the view of extending his line to join our forces with those near Brandy Station and Miller's house. The artillery was moved on the Jeffersonton road, so as to secure the heights between Barbour's and Thompson's houses. Orders coming now from General Stuart to move all my artillery and cavalry on Miller's hill, the eleventh regiment was at once put in motion, and the artillery ordered to follow. The seventh regiment was ordered across the hills to the same point, and General Lee notified of the movement. I arrived in time to see the twelfth and sixth regiments and the thirty-fifth battalion clearing Miller's hill of General Pleasonton's division of Federal cavalry. This charge was followed up by the eleventh, under Colonel Lomax. In this he captured, the third and last time, a battery of three pieces—the sixth regiment and thirty-fifth battalion having done so before him. Pushing his success, he divided his regiment, sending Captain McDonald, with a squadron, after the fugitives east of the railroad, while, with the remainder of his regiment, he assailed three regiments of cavalry awaiting him near the depot. He routed this whole force completely. Having driven them off, he sent, by order of General Stuart, two hundred men to Culpeper Court-House, and went himself, with the remainder of his command, to guard against another attack from the direction of Stephensburg. The twelfth, sixth and seventh regiments were, from this time on, held in reserve, alternately supporting the artillery at Miller's house and reinforcing General Lee, on our extreme left. The serious fighting being over, the brigade took no further active part. It resumed its picket posts by nightfall.

My brigade bore the brunt of the action, both in the morning and evening, and lost severely in killed and wounded, but had the satisfaction of seeing the enemy worsted in every particular more than ourselves. We ended the fight with more horses and more and better small arms than we had in the beginning. We took two regimental colors, many guidons and a battery of three pieces. We took many prisoners, probably two hundred and fifty, as one regiment reports one hundred and twenty-two. Throughout, the officers and men sustained their well-earned reputation for gallantry.

To my personal staff I am under the greatest obligations. Lieutenant W. M. Hopkins entered the fight in the morning, killing his man in the charge near the brick church.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,  
*Brigadier General commanding.*

*LIST of Killed and Wounded :*

Killed, twelve; wounded, ninety. This is exclusive of the casualties in the thirty-fifth battalion, and will probably, in all, amount to one hundred and thirty killed and wounded. The missing in prisoners cannot yet be ascertained, as some have straggled. The number of prisoners is known to be small.

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HEADQUARTERS JONES' BRIGADE, June 11, 1863.

Major H. B. McCLELLAN,

*Assistant Adjutant General, Cavalry Division :*

MAJOR : In addition to the property captured on the 9th instant, already reported, I have to report the capture of twenty horses by the seventh regiment Virginia cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Marshall.

Very respectfully,

W. E. JONES,  
*Brigadier General commanding.*

## REPORT OF MAJOR BECKHAM.

CAMP OF HORSE ARTILLERY, }  
June 12, 1863. }

Major H. B. McCLELLAN,

*A. A. General, Cavalry Division :*

MAJOR : I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 9th of June, four companies of the horse artillery were encamped on the Beverley's ford road about one and a half miles from the river. The fifth company (Breathed's) had been detached, and was at this time higher up the river with General W. H. F. Lee's command.

Just before sunrise, I received information to the effect, that our pickets had been driven in, and that the enemy was advancing rapidly in large force. I immediately directed Captain Hart to place one piece by hand in the road, and ordered all the others to be hitched up as promptly as possible, and to take position on the high ground, about six or eight hundred yards south of the camp. The enemy approached rapidly and boldly, and had it not been for the delay of a few minutes caused him by the arrival of a regiment under General Jones, it is more than probable we would have been compelled to abandon the pieces. As it was, several of the horses were wounded before we could move from camp.

The position first taken was just opposite St. James' church, and on the east of the road. This was held with ease against the enemy's column for two hours or more, and could, I think, have been held all day had not the appearance of the enemy in our rear rendered it necessary to abandon this point in order to regain Pettis' hill, which the enemy had occupied with his cavalry. In this first position taken up, three of the pieces had become disabled from the shock of the recoil, one had been detached with Colonel Butler, on the Stephensburg road two were on the Kelleysville road and two had been placed, by order of the Major General commanding, on Pettis' hill.

This left only five pieces, now nearly exhausted of ammunition, within reach, to be brought into action. Three of these were, by General Stuart's order, left with General Jones, and the remaining two (McGregor's) were moved to the rear to assist in driving the enemy from the position north of Brandy. Captain Hart also succeeded in getting into position one of the guns whose carriage had already been greatly damaged, and fortunately succeeded in firing two or three very effective shots before the carriage was completely disabled. The pieces first placed on Pettis' hill were under the command of Lieutenant Carter, of Chew's battery, and had been repeatedly charged by the enemy, and retaken by our cavalry, and at the time that the two guns of McGregor's were brought towards the crest of the hill it was very doubtful which party had possession of it. The two guns were, however, moved up rapidly, and scarcely had they

reached the top, and before they could be put in position, when a small party of the enemy charged them. The charge was met by the cannoneers of the pieces. Lieutenant Ford killed one of the enemy with his pistol. Lieutenant Hexton killed one, and private Sully, of McGregor's battery, knocked one off his horse with a sponge staff. Several of the party were taken prisoners by the men at the guns. Fire was then opened from these guns on the enemy towards Brandy Station, and soon afterwards, I was enabled to get together the guns which had been sent on the Kelleysville road, or left with General Jones, and to place them in position for clearing the plain about the hill.

My guns were kept in position on this hill, firing slowly, until the enemy had recrossed the river, and I received an order to withdraw.

During all the morning the firing had been quite regular but not very rapid, and in the first position, directed nearly all the time at the skirmishers of the enemy and the masses concealed in the woods. I was not able to judge positively of the effect of the firing, owing to the covered ground the enemy occupied, he rarely showing more than his line of sharpshooters. However, I learn since, that a large number of his horses were left dead in the woods, and have no doubt that he suffered severely in men also.

The little firing done in regaining Pettis' hill was very accurate and powerful in its results, scattering the columns of the enemy advancing to the charge.

Captain Breathed, whose battery was with General W. H. F. Lee, in the vicinity of Freeman's, reports that about eight, A. M., of the 9th instant, one section, under Lieutenant Johnston, recrossed the Hazel river and took position, guarding the road leading from Beverly's towards Welford's ford. The other section was near Starke's ford.

The section under Lieutenant Johnston contended successfully with the enemy's sharpshooters and a battery of four guns, holding its position until ordered to retire about two, P. M. In retiring, it was found by the other section, and ordered to take position at a point about two miles west of Brandy Station, where a desultory fire was kept up on the enemy, who soon commenced retiring across the river.

The skill and good conduct of the men under Lieutenant Johnston have been highly extolled by cavalry officers who were present during the action, and many bloody evidences of the good effect of their work were left on the field in their front.

Privates Young, Wagner and Londenslayer, whose good conduct is specially noticed, were wounded at their gun.

The reports of captured property have already been sent to the division quartermaster and ordnance officer.

The following constitute the casualties :

Killed—Corporal Dormin, of Moorman's battery.

Wounded—Three privates of Moorman's battery.

Missing—One private of Moorman's battery.

Wounded—One private of Hart's battery.

Wounded—Three privates of Chew's battery.

Wounded—Three privates of Breathed's battery.

Total—Killed, one; wounded, ten; missing, one.

Respectfully submitted,

R. F. BECKHAM,  
*Major of Artillery.*

## REPORT OF CONONEL WICKHAM.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY, }  
June 11, 1863. }

Captain J. D. FERGUSON, *A. A. G.*,  
*Lee's Cavalry Brigade:*

CAPTAIN: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my command on the 9th instant, at Stephensburg:

Early in the morning I was ordered to report to General Stuart, and, upon reporting, was ordered by Major McClellan to proceed to Stephensburg, and support the second South Carolina cavalry, the colonel of which reported that there was a heavy force of the enemy approaching. I was told that a piece of artillery would follow me. Upon nearing Normant's mill, I received a message from Captain Farley, of General Stuart's staff, that I had better come by the road on the left of the field than to go direct to the village, as I proposed to do. Going forward at a trot, I found myself, with the head of my column, at the road from Stephensburg to Willis Madden's, about three-quarters of a mile from the village, in a by-road running through a thick pine copse, and on the flank of the second South Carolina cavalry. Receiving a message at the moment from Colonel Butler that he wanted more sharpshooters, I detached my first squadron and sent it to him on the left and ordered the rest of the regiment to be put in the road with its head resting a quarter of a mile in rear of the second South Carolina, whilst I galloped to the front to see the state of affairs. On reaching Doggett's house I saw the enemy with a squadron formed in the road in column, and a squadron forming in line on the right, about four hundred yards from me. Here I found Lieutenant Colonel Hampton, who had two very small squadrons with him, drawn up, ready to meet a charge, if made. Finding no sharpshooters on the right, I dismounted a company and threw them on the right. Before the arrangement could be completed I found that the enemy were charging the second South Carolina, which, without meeting the charge, had broken and were rushing down on the rear of my column, which was just emerging from the pines. Finding that my desire to put my right in front was thus frustrated, I wheeled my column by fours and ineffectually endeavored to get my men to meet the charge, but the rush of the second South Carolina cavalry utterly demoralized them and they broke and fled in confusion. After going some third of a mile, I succeeded in stopping some men and again attempted to charge the enemy, who, upon seeing my stand, had halted, and were forming a line, but although the line wavered at the approach of only six, who went forward to within twenty feet of it, the others would not follow, but again fled at the approach of a squadron of the enemy, nor for the next mile could all my efforts obtain the slightest halt in my flying squadrons. On reaching Barbour's gate, I turned in, and with me, three or four officers and

five or six men. These I immediately halted and commenced firing at the flank of the pursuing squadron, which at once wheeled about and retired through the village. The squadron sent to the left retired at Colonel Butler's command in good order, crossing below the mill and going to the support of the artillery. The fifth squadron, though flying at first, went towards the mill, and not being pursued, were rallied and retired from under the enemy's artillery fire across the mill-dam. There were four regiments of the enemy's cavalry at Stephensburg. After much difficulty I collected my scattered men, and, in connection with Major Lipscomb, then in command of the second South Carolina cavalry, I ascertained that the enemy had passed off to the left and were no longer in my front. My loss was fifteen wounded and twenty-seven missing. I took some prisoners, but not as many as I lost. I regard the conduct of my regiment, in which I have heretofore had perfect confidence, as so disgraceful in this instance, that I have been thus minute in my report, that the Major General commanding, to whom I request that this be forwarded, may have the facts before him on which to base any inquiry he may see fit to institute.

Your obedient servant,

WMS. C. WICKHAM,  
*Colonel Fourth Virginia Cavalry.*

## REPORT OF COLONEL LOMAX.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY, }  
June 9, 1863. }

Captain W. K. MARTIN,

*Assistant Adjutant General, Jones' Cavalry Brigade :*

CAPTAIN: I beg to submit the following report of the part taken by this regiment in the late engagement :

The regiment moved out, about sunrise, to the brick church, on the road from Brandy Station to the river, where we remained, formed in the woods, until the enemy advanced from the woods in front, when we charged them, driving them back through the woods, killing and capturing several. In this charge we passed a column of the enemy's cavalry, charging our battery near the church. This was attacked by a squadron, under Lieutenant Colonel ———, and repulsed, with a slight loss on our side. The regiment was again formed in the woods, and the sharpshooters dismounted and deployed in front, under Lieutenant Sherrard, company H, and Lieutenant Hockman, company E. Both of these officers were severely wounded and brought to the rear, Lieutenant Hockman's wound proving fatal. I then moved the regiment to the support of a battery on our right, leaving the sharpshooters in front, communicating with those of General W. H. F. Lee's brigade, on our left, but was ordered in a short time, by the Major General commanding, to attack the enemy's cavalry, now advancing from the right and rear of our present position, moving rapidly in the direction of Brandy Station. I charged the enemy on the right of the Culpeper Court-House road, drove them across the railroad, capturing a battery of three guns and many prisoners. Observing a force of the enemy at Brandy Station, I moved towards that point, and found three regiments of cavalry, under Sir Percy Wyndham, plundering and destroying the property there. I charged and drove them from the station, taking a stand of colors and many prisoners, among them a colonel, and pursued them some distance on the Stephensburg road. I was then ordered, by the Major General commanding, to advance upon Culpeper Court-House, and drive the enemy reported to be there from that point, and to place a picket on the Stephensburg road. I sent two hundred men to Culpeper Court-House, and ascertained that no enemy had been there, and sent a squadron on the Stephensburg road. This squadron captured the enemy's picket of fourteen men, and, during the evening, twenty more.

Our loss during the day was five killed and eleven wounded. Among the first was Lieutenant Hockman, company E, and of the wounded is Major Ball, and Lieutenant Sherrard, company H.

The regiment captured, as far as the company commanders can ascertain, one hundred and twenty-two prisoners. The loss in pris-



oners is small. The exact number is not known, but does not exceed five or six, as missing men are still reporting.

A return of the property captured by the regiment accompanies this report.

The universal good conduct of men and officers need not be commented upon by me, as they were acting under the eye of both brigade and division commanders.

Very respectfully, &c.,

L. L. LOMAX,  
*Colonel commanding Eleventh Virginia Cavalry.*

## REPORT OF MAJOR FLOURNOY.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY, }  
June 10, 1863. }

Captain WALTER K. MARTIN,  
*Assistant Adjutant General:*

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, I have the honor herewith to transmit the report of the part taken by my regiment in the battle of the 9th instant:

Early in the morning, I was aroused by a courier from Captain Gibson, company A, announcing that the enemy had crossed the river in considerable force and charged his post. He fought them gallantly for some minutes, charging and driving back their advance of one hundred men, when they were stoutly reinforced by two regiments of cavalry, and then they drove his pickets to within three hundred yards of my camp. I hastily collected a portion of my regiment, amounting to about one hundred and fifty men, and charged down the road towards Beverly's ford. Here I attacked two regiments of cavalry, (the eighth New York and eighth Illinois.) We drove them before us for a short distance, killing and wounding some of them, and capturing three or four prisoners with their horses, etc. The prisoners mention Colonel Davis, of eighth New York, as killed.

I wish to mention as acting with distinguished gallantry, Lieut. R. O. Allen and Lieutenant Shumate, of company D. These officers led their men with distinguished gallantry. Lieutenant Shumate was severely wounded, but remained on the field all day, notwithstanding his left arm was entirely disabled. In this fight, Captains Richards and Mitchell led their men well, and Sergeant Stone, of company H, acted very gallantly, killing one and capturing two of the enemy. He was afterwards killed, fighting gallantly, in the charge near the Miller house. Lieutenants Brown and Mann, of company I, were killed while leading their men. Captain Throckmorton led the second squadron in fine style, charging the right of the enemy's line, and, although they proved too strong for him, he contested his ground fiercely, keeping them back for some time. The regiment held the enemy in check long enough for the baggage trains of the camps, which were near by, to be gotten out of danger, and the battery to be placed in position. In this position I lost thirty men killed, wounded and prisoners. My regiment was then ordered by General Jones to the right, where I reported to General Hampton, and acted with his brigade. I was then ordered by him to move quickly in the direction of Brandy Station, and while on my way, I received orders from General Stuart to cut off three hundred Yankees, who were near the Miller house. I moved across the railroad, and instead of three hundred, I met what prisoners reported as five regiments. I charged with my regiment, now reduced by casualties and the detachment of four of my companies, to two hundred and eight men.

We drove back the whole force and had them in retreat, when we were attacked in rear and forced to fall back towards the Miller house, where the enemy opened on us with artillery. We charged and took the battery, but were unable to hold it. Having been charged by five times our number, we fell back, in confusion, towards the hill in front of the Miller house, where the men rallied and reformed. Captain Owen, company G, and Captain Mitchell, company E, acted well in this fight, leading a squadron to the charge, which would have proved entirely successful had the enemy been kept off of our rear. The officers and men of the regiment fought bravely until almost surrounded. We lost twenty-four men in this charge. Lieutenant Allen, company D, was severely wounded while leading his men over the battery. I had five men killed, twenty-five wounded and twenty-four taken prisoners (many of whom were wounded) in the two engagements.

I am indebted to Surgeons Lewis and Galt for their prompt and careful attention to my wounded.

I am, Captain, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. FLOURNOY,

*Major commanding Sixth Virginia Cavalry.*

REPORT OF COLONEL HARMAN.

HEADQUARTERS TWELTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY, }  
June 10, 1863. }

Brigadier General W. E. JONES,

*Commanding Jones' Brigade :*

GENERAL: In the engagement of yesterday my regiment was engaged nearly the whole day. In the morning we were engaged on the Beverly Ford road, at which point the enemy was repulsed, losing his colors and a good many prisoners. After this engagement, I was ordered with my regiment to move in the direction of Brandy Station. Before getting to the latter place, I encountered the enemy in large force, and did not succeed in repulsing him until reinforcements arrived. My sharpshooters were engaged during the remainder of the day. My loss, in both officers and men, was quite severe.

The following is a list of arms and horses captured on yesterday :  
Colt's army pistols, sixty-eight ; Sharp's rifles, forty ; sabres, fifty ; horses, thirty-nine.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HARMAN,  
*Colonel Twelfth Virginia Cavalry.*

## REPORT OF LIEUT. COL. MARSHALL.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH VIRGINIA CAVALRY, }  
June 10, 1863. }

CAPTAIN: I herewith send a report of the part taken by the seventh regiment in the action of yesterday, in the vicinity of Beverly's ford and Brandy station.

Soon after reveille a considerable skirmish fire in the direction of Beverly's ford showed that the enemy was probably making an advance. Our regiment was mounted and moved at a rapid gate, in a few moments, to the scene of action. The reserve of the sixth regiment being immediately in our front, I ordered the seventh to move up on our left flank. Just as we were emerging from a skirt of woods, we came under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, protected by woods about two hundred yards distant. Not knowing what might be the force hidden from view, we continued the charge upon the flank.

The head of my column, which went some depth into the woods, fell back, encountering a superior force. At this point one of the enemy was killed and another was taken prisoner, and, about the same time, two of our men were killed. I then received orders to fall back gradually if pressed upon by a much heavier force.

Throwing out skirmishers, I moved the regiment into a body of woods about one hundred and fifty yards distant. Here a number of sharpshooters, in charge of Lieutenant Neff, were dismounted and placed near the edge of the woods, and protected by a fence, who kept the enemy in check.

The pickets upon my left having reported that the enemy had placed a piece of artillery in a position which would command the body of woods held by us, we fell back slowly and moving in the direction of Brandy station, I drew up the regiment in line upon a commanding hill, with a wood in our rear, and from which position we had an extensive view of the field of battle. At this point, receiving orders to regain the position occupied earlier in the morning, the regiment was moved by me in column of fours in the direction of the river.

Previous to this, I had ordered out a body of sharpshooters, in charge of major Myers, to feel the woods in our front, in order to ascertain the force of the enemy thought to have possession of it. Hearing from Lieutenant Buck, company E, that there was a force of cavalry in such a position, and that we could probably gain some thing by an attack upon them, I ordered the regiment forward, and as soon as we came in view, charged them. Before we came in effective range of them they wheeled about and made good speed. A portion of our column pursued them for some distance, until they fell upon a supporting force. The enemy then opened upon us from a battery on our flank.

I then moved the regiment in column of fours, under the shelter of a hill, at which point we fell in with General W. H. F. Lee's brigade, which had come up on our left. Being, for a time, effectually separated from our brigade, I continued to operate in conjunction with General Lee. A portion of the artillery of \_\_\_\_\_ brigade coming up, was placed in a commanding position, and did admirable service.

We remained under the shelling of the enemy for some hours without any casualty except a slight wound received by Captain Crampton, from the bursting of one of the enemy's shells, as we were moving in the direction of Brandy, by order of General Lee. On my way I received orders from General Jones to rejoin his brigade, which I did in a portion of the field about half a mile from brigade headquarters. Here we remained resting in place until ordered to move up in column of squadrons to charge the enemy, in case of an attempt on his part take our batteries.

While in this position the fighting on the left wing became much warmer, and the seventh was ordered to go to the support of General W. H. F. Lee, at a rapid trot. Arriving near the scene of action, and, upon information given by a soldier who appeared to know the position of affairs, I ordered a charge; but, upon reaching the brow of a very steep hill, our column was a good deal separated. Instead of finding the enemy at the point indicated, they were discovered drawn up in heavy force upon a still higher eminence, and protected in their rear by a wood.

In this charge, which resulted only, perhaps, in checking their advance, our right flank was fired upon by one of the enemy's batteries, and we had one man wounded. I then fell back, and, in accordance with an order from Colonel Davis, who was commanding in that portion of the field, General Lee having been wounded, I moved down in column of squadrons, preparatory to a charge upon the enemy. We were afterwards ordered to support General Robertson, and subsequently, in the evening, to support infantry skirmishers. At the close of the day we received orders to move in the direction of our old camp. Thence we marched in direction of Beverly's ford, and took charge of the picket post in that vicinity.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, is as follows:

Killed—Two men, (one in company C, and one in company F.)

Wounded—Mortally, as supposed, two, (one since dead;) severely, four; slightly, eight; not seriously, six.

Total killed and wounded—Twenty.

Among the wounded is Sergeant Whiting, who is represented to have acted with a great deal of gallantry.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS MARSHALL,

*Lieutenant Colonel commanding Seventh Va. Cav.*

There were also two men missing and supposed to be captured. Our loss in horses was eight killed and fifteen wounded.

Both officers and men acted their parts well, and though not on this occasion tested by any imminent peril, yet I feel quite sure they would have done their duty, had such been the case.

The report upon horses, arms, saddles, &c., captured will be handed in by the adjutant of the regiment.

THOMAS MARSHALL.

## REPORT OF COLONEL YOUNG.

HEADQUARTERS COBB LEGION CAVALRY, }  
June 12, 1863. }

Captain T. G. BARKER, *A. A. G.* :

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my regiment during the engagement of the 9th instant :

At five o'clock, A. M., I was ordered to move down the railroad, with as little delay as possible. I moved down about a mile beyond Fleetwood, where General Jones was engaging the enemy. I immediately moved to the support of the first North Carolina, and remained its support until General Hampton ordered me to throw forward a body of skirmishers. Captain Ritch, commanding sharpshooters, in conjunction with other skirmishers of the brigade, engaged the enemy for about two hours in the woods, dismounted, the enemy losing heavily from their excellent firing. About twelve o'clock, A. M., I received information through one of General Stuart's aids that his headquarters were in great danger of being captured by a large body of the enemy, which had gotten in the rear. I immediately moved up in the direction of General Stuart's headquarters, when Gen. Hampton ordered me to move forward at a gallop and engage the enemy to his front and right. After moving about a mile at almost a full run, I began to ascend the hill upon which was General Stuart's headquarters. The General sent me the second aid, saying that his quarters were in possession of the enemy and desired that I should clear the hill. About this time, a regiment of the enemy, which was supporting one of their batteries near General Stuart's headquarters, swept down the hill, charging my front. I immediately ordered the charge in close column of squadrons, and I swept the hill clear of the enemy, he being scattered and entirely routed. I do claim that this was the turning point of the day in this portion of the field, for in less than a minute's time the battery would have been upon the hill, and I leave it to those whose province it is to judge, to say what would have been the result had the battery gained its destination. We killed and captured sixty of the enemy, utterly routing him, with but little loss to ourselves. Among the captured were several commissioned officers, including the lieutenant colonel. After the charge I supported Beckham's artillery, and a short time after was ordered to open communication with Stephensburg, which I did, and, finding no enemy, returned to the field. My loss in killed, wounded, and missing is three officers and forty-one men.

I beg leave to say that the officers and men of my command acted in a gallant and praiseworthy manner. All acted so well that it seems unfair to mention the names of any particular individuals, but I cannot fail to mention the intrepid personal gallantry of my lieutenant colonel, W. G. Deloney. Among others whose distinguished conduct came under my personal observation, was my adjutant, Lieut. W. L.



Church, Captain J. E. Ritch, commanding sharpshooters, (who, I regret to say, was captured, while dismounted, by a cavalry charge,) and Lieutenant Clanton, of company K. Captain King also deserves praise for the manner in which he commanded his sharpshooters. I desire also to mention the most distinguished gallantry of privates McCroan and Landrum, who refused to surrender when surrounded, on foot, by the enemy, but cut their way through safely.

I have the honor, Captain, to be, very respectfully,

P. M. B. YOUNG,

*Colonel commanding Cobb Legion Cavalry.*

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL WARING.

BIVOUAC NEAR CULPEPER COURT-HOUSE, }  
June 1, 1863. }

Captain THEO. G. BARKER,

*Assistant Adjutant General, Hampton's Brigade :*

CAPTAIN : I beg leave to report that my command met with but few casualties during yesterday's engagement. Two privates slightly wounded, my ordnance sergeant severely wounded in both legs, and one private severely wounded, comprise all the casualties. I had three horses killed, one badly wounded, and quite a number slightly injured. I have had reports of fifteen prisoners captured by my men. Two horses captured have been turned over to my quartermaster, who will account for them. The balance were sent to the rear with the prisoners. The arms and equipments are as follows: Pistols, nine; sabres, five; rifles, three; saddles, five; bridles, four. These last have been distributed to men who were without these articles, and my ordnance sergeant will account for them.

I am, Captain, very respectfully,

J. F. WARING,

*Lieut. Col. commanding Jeff. Davis Legion.*

## REPORT OF COLONEL BLACK.

CAMP FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA CAVALRY, }  
*Culpeper County, Virginia, June 10, 1863.* }

Captain T. G. BARKER,  
*Assistant Adjutant General:*

I respectfully submit the following report, relative to the movements of the regiment under my command, in the action near Brandy Station, on the 9th instant:

My regiment was formed at sunrise, for the purpose of moving to a new camp. About this time brisk firing was heard, and, being near General Stuart's headquarters, I instantly reported there, and was ordered forward on the road leading to Rappahannock Station, and halted at a point designated by Lieutenant Dabney, of General Stuart's staff. I here found the first squadron of my regiment (Captains Owen and Jones) dismounted—one skirmishing with the enemy on my left. This squadron had been ordered to this point on the evening of the 8th, remaining there through the night. I immediately dismounted a party of sharpshooters from the fifth squadron, and moved them forward to support this squadron, at the request of Major Flournoy, commanding — Virginia regiment, drawn up on the right of the line; but, about the time the second line came up, a report reached me that the enemy was advancing on the road from Kelly's ford and Rappahannock Station. Communicating with Major Flournoy, I at once withdrew my second line, and moved to the right, crossing the railroad, and selecting a position at the junction of the roads leading to Kelly's and Rappahannock Station fords—not knowing at the time that General Robertson's brigade was in front of me. Soon after I had changed position, Captain Owen, commanding my first squadron, retired from Major Flournoy's left. This was done by a misconstrued order delivered by a courier. As the ammunition of this squadron was exhausted, I at once replaced it with my fifth squadron, (Captains Nesbet and Fox,) which retired from this position, as I am informed, by the direction of the officer in charge of this part of the line.

At this time I was ordered to join General Hampton's brigade, on the north side of the railroad. I here, by direction of General Hampton, dismounted, first, my fifth squadron, and deployed them as sharpshooters, under Captain J. R. P. Fox, and afterwards the fourth squadron, under Captains Johnston and Wilson, in command of their respective detachments of sharpshooters; one company of the second squadron, under Lieutenant Litgreaves—the other company of this squadron (Captain Sharpe) having been left deployed as flankers on the extreme right. These companies deployed and moved forward steadily; and, although they, with the sharpshooters from the other regiments of the brigade, were charged by the enemy's cavalry, they held their ground, and charged on foot in return, and held their posi-

tion until ordered by General Hampton to retire, which they did in proper order, coming out with very few rounds of ammunition in their boxes. Before my sharpshooters could remount, I moved rapidly to the left, towards Brandy, as ordered, following Colonel Young, of the Cobb legion, to support him. This march was made in column of squadrons. As the head of the Georgia legion was near General Stuart's headquarters, the enemy was seen approaching on my (then) left. Colonel Young immediately changed the head of his column to the left and charged. A portion of the enemy's force turned to the right, along the railroad, to avoid Colonel Young's column. I immediately changed the head of my column to the half left, and ordered my first squadron to charge, and immediately after ordered the second squadron to charge, changing its direction at right angles to the direction of the first, to intercept the enemy escaping in that direction. Both squadrons charged in gallant order, as well as the second squadron, which was in rear. The companies in this charge were Captains Owen, Jones, Frezerant, Whatley, Sharpe and Fox, Lieutenant Horsey commanding the latter, Captain Fox having been previously severely wounded. In this charge the first squadron was separated from the others entirely. The second and third were checked by a cut in the railroad, but the men delivered the fire of their rifles on the retreating enemy with effect. The squadrons were soon joined by the first, on the hill, as a support on the left of our batteries. From this position I was ordered to rejoin General Hampton, south of the railroad, and, by order, changed position several times. The fourth change of position brought my regiment into line in the ravine between General Stuart's headquarters and Brandy, on the east side of the run, my right resting on the road. Here I was directly in rear of our battery, on which the enemy were firing rapidly, and a storm of shells passed over the regiment, one exploding in the column as the regiment was coming into line, but, fortunately, inflicting little damage, though many exploded near by.

I was here ordered to move to the left, to support Brigadier General Lee, and moved up the ravine for that purpose, and reported to Colonel Chambliss, commanding Lee's brigade. Before coming into action here I was ordered to return to General Hampton, near Brandy, and from thence was ordered to hold the road leading from Brandy to Madden's, where I remained until ordered into camp.

There were fourteen or more prisoners, and as many horses, captured by the regiment under my command—some of the latter were turned over on the field—besides arms and equipments.

The loss of the regiment in this action was three killed, nine wounded, (one since dead,) and five missing. I regret to report the fall of Captain Robin Ap. C. Jones, who fell gallantly leading his company in the charge near division headquarters. A gallant and accomplished officer: his loss cannot be easily repaired. Captain J. R. P. Fox was severely wounded early in the action, whilst in charge of the sharpshooters from his squadron, which he fought and managed well. I fear he fell into the enemy's hands in leaving the field.

Fully satisfied that every man under my command did his duty,

and his whole duty, and at the same time proud that not a man who left camp with the regiment at sunrise left it during the day without first being wounded, or ordered off on duty, until marched back at night.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,,

JOHN S. BLACK,

*Colonel First South Carolina Cavalry.*

## REPORT OF COLONEL MUNFORD.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE, }  
Oak Shade, Culpeper Co., June 11th, 1863. }

Major H. B. McCLELLAN, *Assistant Adjutant General* :

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 9th I received the following order :

“ HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE, }  
“ June 9th, 7 o'clock, A. M. }

“ COLONEL: General Lee desires me to inform you that the enemy have crossed at Beverly's ford, and are now fighting around the church. He desires you to pack up your train, and keep everything ready to move; to bring your command a little further in this direction, and keep up communication with him, and to look out well for your picket line.

“ I am, Colonel, your obedient servant,

“ R. C. LEE,

“ *First Lieutenant and A. D. C.* ”

Immediately afterwards, at fifteen minutes after ten, A. M., I received the following :

“ June 9th.

“ General Stuart wishes all of Colonel Munford's regiments but one brought this way, leaving a guard for the baggage, which can be sent towards Culpeper.

“ Yours, etc.,

“ R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, *Lieutenant.* ”

No locality being indicated in this order, but presuming Welford's ford to be meant, the brigade was immediately moved for that place, and arrived there just as a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, supported by a battery, were pressing Colonel Davis, of the tenth Virginia cavalry, near Green's house. Captain Breathed's battery was now put in position, and a few well-directed shots checked the enemy's advance, the head of his column turning towards Barbour's house. At this time, I received a verbal message from General W. H. F. Lee, to move around towards Barbour's house, and, at the same time, informed him of the advance of the enemy on his extreme left. I now learned, for the first time, that General Lee's pickets on the Rappahannock had been withdrawn, which caused me to instruct Colonel Rosser, who was picketing above Warrenton Springs, to withdraw his command to Riley's ford, and picket the Hazel river. Moving in the direction ordered, I came up just as the ninth Virginia cavalry made a charge. Not knowing our position, the indefinite orders I had received as to location made me apprehend a collision with our own troops, which did occur to a limited extent. As soon as General

Lee's left was ascertained, a squadron of the second Virginia cavalry was advanced, and became engaged with the enemy's sharpshooters, who were strongly posted in a heavily timbered piece of woods and a pine thicket. The sharpshooters of the brigade, under Captains Litchfield, Breckenridge and White, of the first, second and third regiments, were now ordered to the front to dislodge the enemy, (who had wounded several of Colonel Watts' men,) which object they effected after a stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy; they encountered both infantry and dismounted cavalry skirmishers. A good opportunity now presenting itself, three of Captain Breathed's guns were sent up by hand, and opened simultaneously on a brigade of cavalry supporting a battery, which caused them to stampede. Seeing this, I pressed on the sharpshooters, and hurried the brigade down the road to Welford's house, at the same time sending Captain Furguson, the efficient assistant adjutant general of this brigade, with the Whitworth gun and two squadrons of the second Virginia cavalry, to cut off the enemy's retreat by Welford's ford. Our sharpshooters, though contending against double their numbers, drove the enemy steadily back, and, on arriving on the hill below Wellford's house, I saw between that place and Green's house a division of cavalry, a brigade of infantry, and two or three detachments of dismounted cavalry. Here again Captain Breathed used his artillery with effect. The enemy's right flank being protected by infantry, artillery and twice our number of sharpshooters, made it impracticable at any time to engage them in a hand to hand fight, but they were driven until they crossed the river, the infantry and dismounted men moving down the railroad and crossing at the bridge. It affords me pleasure to commend the conduct of Captain Breckenridge and Lieutenants Brough and Walton, of the second Virginia cavalry, who report the ambulances and litters of the enemy very busily engaged. They speak in the highest terms of the spirited conduct of Privates James K. Preston, company F, and Kent Langhorne, company B, who were killed in front of their companies; also of the distinguished gallantry of Sergeant Griffin, company C. Captain Litchfield, of the first Virginia cavalry, with his sharpshooters, supported by Lieutenants Dorsey, Cecil and Edmondson, deserve my thanks for their boldness and dash in driving the enemy's sharpshooters from the woods. Captain White, of the third Virginia cavalry, with his "waving plume," was everywhere in the thickest of the fight. Second Lieutenant John P. Puryear, company A, while gallantly leading a party of sharpshooters, whom he found without an officer, was shot through both thighs. Fourth Sergeant F. W. Gay, company E, is highly commended for his soldierly bearing in the fight, and Orderly Sergeant R. H. Simmons was killed while gallantly leading his men. Captain Breathed handled his guns with his usual skill and dash.

Captain J. D. Furguson, assistant adjutant general, rendered me prompt assistance during the fight. First Lieutenant Henry Lee, aid-de-camp, had his horse wounded, while rendering valuable assistance. Major Mason, Captain Bowling, and Lieutenants Ryals and Minnigerode were also present, ready to respond to any call. While

only the sharpshooters of the brigade were engaged, the cheerfulness and promptness with which each regiment moved wherever ordered, would have ensured a rough handling of the enemy could they have met them. The fourth Virginia cavalry having been detached from the brigade, during the action, I respectfully call attention to accompanying official report of Colonel Wms. C. Wickham. The following is a list of the casualties in the brigade:

FIRST VIRGINIA CAVALRY.—One man, company D, mortally wounded.

SECOND VIRGINIA CAVALRY.—Killed: Privates James K. Preston, company F, and Kent Langhorne, company B. Wounded: Company A, Privates S. S. Brown, dangerously in lungs, W. A. Wingfield, severely in thigh. Company B, Private May, severely in arm. Company C, Privates George Denton, in side, James W. Denton, flesh wound in leg, Miles Delman in breast. Company F, Thomas J. Johnson, in hip, Benjamin R. Turner, in thigh. Company K, Sergeant Gooch, in leg.

THIRD VIRGINIA CAVALRY.—Killed: Sergeant R. H. Simmons, company A. Wounded: Second Lieutenant J. P. Puryear, severely, Privates T. B. Bowers, J. W. Thompson, W. H. Smith; Company D, R. J. Eggleston and Chas. Carter; Company E, Fourth Sergeant Frank U. Gay; Company H, Henry C. Allen.

#### RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Horses.	
				Killed.	Wounded.
First Virginia Cavalry.....	.....	1	.....	5	1
Second " " " " " "	2	9	.....	2	8
Third " " " " " "	1	8	.....	8	5
Fourth " " " " " "	.....	15	27	.....	.....
Fifth* " " " " " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3	33	27	15	14

\* Absent on picket.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**THOMAS T. MUNFORD,**  
*Colonel commanding brigade.*



## REPORT OF COLONEL CHAMBLISS.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE, }  
June 13, 1863. }

Major H. B. McCLELLAN, *A. A. G.* :

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of the brigade while under my command in the engagement with the enemy on Tuesday, the 9th instant. About half-past four o'clock, P. M., Brigadier General W. H. F. Lee was wounded and Colonel Sol. Williams, second North Carolina cavalry, was killed, and I assumed command, having previously been in charge of three squadrons, dismounted as sharpshooters. Only a few shots were fired and the action was virtually over after I assumed command. The enemy began to fall back rapidly towards Beverly's ford. I moved up the brigade in that direction and remained on the field until he had crossed the river under the protection of infantry and artillery. I returned to camp and established the original picket line. I do not deem it proper for me to state what came under my observation during the day, as Gen. Lee will make a detailed report as soon as his very painful wound will permit.

I transmit the list of casualties, which would have been forwarded sooner, but presumed that the report of the surgeon of the brigade was sufficient.

I am, Major, most respectfully,

JOHN R. CHAMBLISS, Jr.,  
*Colonel commanding Brigade.*

## REPORT OF COLONEL BAKER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST NORTH CAROLINA CAVALRY, }  
June 10, 1863. }

Captain T. G. BAKER,  
*Assistant Adjutant General, Cavalry Brigade :*

CAPTAIN : I have the honor to report that my regiment was engaged at various times yesterday from early in the morning to late in the evening.

The entire regiment was engaged fighting the enemy's infantry in the morning with good success. Captain Wood, with a squadron dismounted, charged the enemy's infantry, driving them rapidly back. I consider that the most brilliant part of the day's work performed by the regiment. . The regiment made two charges with perfect success on cavalry, capturing the standard of the tenth New York regiment and routing them. The whole regiment behaved admirably. Captain Barringer was wounded severely in the face. Killed, five; wounded, twelve; missing, fourteen.

By the best calculation I can make, by referring to the several captains, the number of prisoners captured and sent to the rear was one hundred and thirty-seven. Nearly all these, with their arms, horses, and whatever they had, were turned over to the provost marshal and other officers in the rear, who seemed to take charge. I cannot tell the number of horses and equipments captured, as they were turned over with the prisoners, but I find this morning in my regiment, nineteen horses, nine saddles, thirty-six guns, twenty-eight pistols, and twelve sabres. Seven horses have been sent to brigade quartermasters. The others were required to supply the places of horses killed, wounded, and lost. The arms have been turned in and I would be glad to retain all the pistols, as I am very deficient in that particular arm, and sufficient quantity of the arms to supply the deficiency caused by accidental loss on the field.

I have the honor to report the names of Captains Wood and Cowles for marked gallantry, and to acknowledge my thanks to my adjutant, Lieutenant Gaines, for his great coolness and assistance rendered me in reforming my regiment and keeping them in proper order to resist the enemy. My major, (Whitaker,) although on the sick report and very unwell, remained all day, doing all in his power.

I am, Captain, with much respect,

L. S. BAKER,  
*Colonel First North Carolina Cavalry.*

















